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No. 98

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Reverend Ronald J. Jansen, Pastor, Holy Cross Lutheran Church, Collinsville, Illinois, offered the following prayer:

O Almighty God, You have given us this good land as a place for us to live and serve You. We ask, Lord, that as You concern Yourself with the busyness of Your universe, You would also give Your attention to the business of this place, the House of Representatives. May Your spirit so guide the Members of this chamber that they remember they are representing the people of the United States of America. Bless them also with the knowledge that they govern as Your representatives to the people.

Be with the Members in their conversation, their deliberations, and their votes, that they may serve You and be a blessing to the people who dwell in this land.

In the name of the Risen Redeemer. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING REVEREND RONALD A. JANSEN, HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH, COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to welcome my Pastor, Pastor Ronald Jansen, to the floor of the House to open us up with prayer.

Pastor Jansen grew up on a northwestern Wisconsin dairy farm and has pastored in the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, for 35 years. He served in parishes in Winono and Albert Lee, Minnesota, Marshfield, Wisconsin, and currently is at Holy Cross in Collinsville for the past 13 years.

He is married to his wife Becky, a public schoolteacher for 17 years. They are accompanied by his 90-year-old father Victor, and second oldest son and daughter-in-law, Dr. Aaron and Melissa Jansen.

Pastor Jansen is my pastor, and when I think about Pastor Jansen, I think about Ephesians 2:8-10, "For by grace are you saved through faith, and not of works, lest any man should boast. For we are His workmanship, created for good works in Christ, who calls us to offer up ourselves a living sacrifice."

Pastor Jansen preaches from the pulpit law and gospel, which is the hallmark of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

I want to thank Pastor Jansen for calling us to a higher calling this morning.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain 15 1-minute speeches on each side.

WELCOMING THE WORLD BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS TO INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to request that all of the Members join me in welcoming and recognizing the 16 national teams that will be competing in the upcoming 2002 world basketball championship for men.

For the first time in its 50-year history, the world basketball championship is being held in the United States, and, appropriately, in the basketball capital of the world, my hometown, Indianapolis, Indiana.

From August 29 to September 8, Indianapolis will play host to the largest and most prestigious basketball event in the world. In total, 62 games will be played over the course of the 11-day event. It will bring "Hoosier Basketball Hysteria" of the NBA finals and NCAA Final Four to a new international scene with an expected visitor capacity of 150,000 people from around the world.

The importance of continuing international sporting events and fostering positive relationships between countries has never been more important.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask that Congress join me in supporting this important resolution.

### PROTECTING MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the world discovered that another child, 5-year-old Samantha Runnion, who was violently abducted from outside her home while playing with a

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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friend, was sexually assaulted, strangled and left naked on the side of the California road.

The police in California said that this sick and deranged person may do this terrible act again to another child based on the way he left this poor child's body on the side of the road. They say this may be his calling card. Parents throughout the Nation are both shocked and frightened that this could happen to their child.

Over 2,000 children are reported missing to law enforcement every single day. While Congress focuses on restructuring its homeland security, we must be made aware of the incredible efforts that the FBI and other law enforcement agencies provide in retrieving these children and finding their abductors. We must make sure that these agencies have the manpower and resources necessary to continue these efforts.

To that end, as cochairman of the Congressional Missing and Exploited Caucus, I will work with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON), the Committee on the Judiciary and the administration to ensure the work on legislation to increase both criminal and civil penalties for abductors and provide the necessary funding for our law enforcement agencies.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT NOT HELPING RETRIEVE KIDNAPPED AMERICAN CHILDREN

(Mr. LAMPSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue my talks about Ludwig Koons, the 9-year-old little United States citizen who is being held in the country of Italy.

Last week I met with Ambassador Salleo of Italy, and I want to thank the Ambassador from Italy, for he is trying to help this American citizen come back home to the United States where he belongs.

This is more than I can say for our own State Department. Two weeks ago the Washington Post ran a story on the removal of Mary Ryan from her position at the State Department. Ms. Ryan at one time was in charge of the office that handles international abduction of children. I am asking the State Department to look into the handling of that office over the past years, just as they are doing other offices that Ms. Ryan was in charge of.

Jeff and Ludwig Koons, just like thousands of other parents, are not getting concrete help from our State Department. If the State Department does not do something about it, then Congress must. Please help us bring our children home.

#### CONGRATULATING CAPTAIN JOSEPH NIMMICH AND COAST GUARD GROUP KEY WEST

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate Captain Joseph Nimmich and the rest of the men and women of the United States Coast Guard Group Key West for hosting a community outreach event on Trumbo Point in Key West. This event is sponsored by the Navy League Key West and the Key West Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Committee.

I am very proud to recognize this group, because the work that they do is truly amazing and selfless. In the average month, the men and women of the Coast Guard Group Key West provide the people of Florida with invaluable services. Saving lives, conducting search-and-rescue missions and providing marine exams and aids to navigation are everyday activities for these brave and selfless individuals.

This is a particularly special event, because it also celebrates the Coast Guard's 212th anniversary with the Key West community.

I ask my Congressional colleagues to join me in congratulating and commending Captain Nimmich and his colleagues on this special celebration.

#### PROVIDING CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY AND REFORM

(Mr. SANDLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, by now we are all well aware of the recent wave of corporate accounting scandals and the consequent need for systemic reform in this country. Though WorldCom is only one of several high-profile cases of corporate abuse, the sheer size of WorldCom's alleged accounting "error" and the ease with which the company perpetrated this fraud have served as the catalysts for long overdue and much-needed reform.

According to the Wall Street Journal, public pension funds, such as the teacher retirement system in Texas, mutual funds and insurance companies in my home State of Texas, hold approximately \$870 million in WorldCom bonds that are virtually worthless as a result of imminent Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing.

Simply, the type of corporate behavior that has led to WorldCom's meltdown is outrageous. It must end right now.

WorldCom's financial situation, when considered in the context of other recent corporate accounting scandals, raises the troubling question of these scandals' immediate impact on investor confidence, and potentially long-term impact on investors' faith in the integrity of our capital markets.

Access to accurate financial information is essential to the proper functioning of the markets, and as corporate America seems unwilling thus far to enact reasonable financial reforms, Congress must reform the system.

#### HONORING U.S.-JAPAN MARITIME YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM

(Mr. GUTKNECHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the U.S.-Japan Maritime Youth Exchange Program. This program brings together high school age students from Japan and the United States for a 3-week program of travel and study in both countries.

It was developed and funded in 1996 through a partnership between the U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation here in Washington and Mr. Kaoru Hasegawa, an unsuccessful World War II Japanese kamikaze pilot and now president of Rengo Company, Limited, in Japan.

Mr. Hasegawa was shot down and then rescued by the crew of the USS *Callaghan* back in World War II. When the survivors of the *Callaghan* invited Mr. Hasegawa to attend their reunion several years ago, it was a very emotional reunion. The desire to share their new-found goodwill and understanding with the next generation of Americans and Japanese led to the creation of the Maritime Youth Exchange Program.

The program's purpose is to teach participants about the historical, cultural and economic factors that impact the two countries' maritime policies and practices. With understanding, respect, teamwork and friendship, the program will work to create a healthy partnership for the future of these two great countries.

Mr. Speaker, I will leave the names of all of the participants, and I congratulate them and wish them the best of luck during their travels.

Mr. Speaker, I include the list of participants for the RECORD.

Adam Meyer of Cary, North Carolina; Titus Wong of Des Plaines, Illinois; Juliet Bintliff of Corpus Christi, Texas; Caroline Toole of Mountain Home, Arkansas; Ashley Thompson of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrea Claycomb of Euclid, Ohio; Tatsuki Takamashi of Nagano, Japan; Terumi Tabata of Kagoshima, Japan; Shoko Ishigami of Hyogo, Japan; Yuka Sakai of Saitama, Japan; and Akiko Hasebe of Tokyo, Japan.

#### RAISING CONCERNS ABOUT CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep concerns about corporate accountability and its impact on our Nation's economic future.

In the wake of recent corporate bombshells, investor confidence in our financial markets has been badly shaken. Congress cannot afford to wait for reports of another tragic example of corporate deception, followed by more lost jobs and depleted pensions.

While I welcome the President's comments during his visit to Wall Street last week, this looming crisis requires a firm commitment from our administration to seriously address this problem. But words, like stocks, lose their value when actions do not back them up.

We must hold those irresponsible few accountable for their actions now and enact safeguards to protect our markets, our workers, our consumers and reputations of companies who do play by the rules. Our economic recovery and the future of millions of American families depend on it.

#### CONGRATULATING HOUSE FOR EARLY ACTION IN ADDRESSING CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

(Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the House for their early action in addressing corporate responsibility and encourage the conferees to finish their work quickly so that we can get a bill to the President's desk before the August break.

In April, we acted on a strong bipartisan bill to strengthen the accounting oversight of corporate America and punish corporate wrongdoing. Now, finally, the Senate has acted.

Corporate criminals must understand that they will be prosecuted, we will increase their jail time, we will take away their ill-gotten gains. And the money we recover will go to workers and investors who were cheated, not to a trial lawyer windfall.

Our economy is built on confidence, and because of a few dishonest executives, confidence in the market has eroded. But let our actions send a signal to corporate America and the American people: The era of "everything goes" is over. There is a new sheriff in town.

Let me also say to those that I read today and hear today would drag this out as a partisan attempt for gain: Playing politics with the lives, the jobs and the retirement savings of millions of Americans is shameful and will not earn you people's votes; only their contempt.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most important issues this Congress is faced with. We must get our economy back on track. This is an important step in the process.

#### CORPORATE GREED

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, blatant acts of fraud and misgovernance by executives of some of America's largest companies, most of them large contributors to President

Bush, have destroyed the retirement accounts of millions of Americans. But rather than focus on legislation that will increase corporate account bills, the President and House Republicans are pushing for another huge giveaway to corporate America, Fast Track trade legislation.

The Fast Track agreement opens the door to expansion of NAFTA-style investor rules that empower foreign corporations to sue State and local governments for billions of dollars if consumer and environmental laws interfere with their profits.

A Canadian chemical company has used NAFTA to attack clean water laws in California. A U.S. toxic waste handler successfully challenged the right of a desperately poor Mexican community to block the company from building a toxic dump on top of their water supply.

A new study from Tufts University says NAFTA-style corporate lawsuits will eventually line the pocket of global corporations with \$32 billion per year in U.S. taxpayer funds.

I urge this House to oppose Fast Track when it returns to the House.

#### LET DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEFEND AMERICA

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Wall Street Journal has an editorial which says this about the proposed Homeland Security Department: "It seemed like a good idea at the time. But the more we look at the hash Washington is making of President Bush's proposal for a new Department of Homeland Security, the more we think we would be wiser to call the whole thing off."

Steven Moore, in a column in today's Philadelphia Inquirer, said the new Department would probably cost \$4 billion just in reorganization costs. Then he said, "There are, however, a number of problems with the proposal. First, and most important, we already have a Department of Homeland Security and it is called the Department of Defense. If Defense, which spends about \$350 billion a year, more than almost all of the other nations combined, if Defense isn't spending money on protecting the homeland, what is it spending these funds on? The very reason we had a 9/11 attack was that our government wasn't doing the one thing it is supposed to do: Keep us safe from foreign harm."

This new department will simply make the Federal Government bigger, more bureaucratic and much more expensive, and it will not make it any safer. We should not have to create a Cabinet level department just to get government agencies to cooperate with each other. If we do, the Federal Government is much worse than even I thought it was.

#### DO NOT EASE TRADE EMBARGO ON CUBA

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very concerned about a proposal that we may have on the floor today to terminate some of the trade embargo between the United States and Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, Cuba is not exactly your stereotypical, friendly next-door neighbor, and there are certain reasons why this island nation has the honor, a very dubious honor, I want to say, of being one of the seven terrorist-supporting nations in the world by the State Department.

In fact, let me quote what our intelligence community says. "The U.S. believes that Cuba has at least a limited, developmentally offensive biological warfare research and development effort. Cuba has provided dual use technology to rogue states. We are concerned that such technology could support biological warfare programs in these states."

Now, easing this trade embargo would merely provide Castro the financial capital he needs to fund his reign of terrorism and abuse. It would be tragic if the legislative actions of this Congress helped finance any attack on its own citizens or any of the citizens around the world.

Now is not the time for us to succumb to the wishes of a maniacal ruler and give in on our trade embargo. We have to keep the bar very, very high, because with the terrorist threat around the world, this is one neighbor we have to be mindful of.

#### AIRPORT SCREENING FOR AVIATION EMPLOYEES

(Mr. SESSIONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, today I propose and ask the Transportation Secretary to put in place a separate aviation employee screening process by September 1 of this year that will allow airlines to safely and efficiently comply with Federal law.

This separate aviation employee screening process would be uniform from airport to airport, performed by TSA personnel at separate portals from passenger screening, and must take advantage of the new aviation employee credentials that are presently under development.

I ask Transportation Secretary Norm Mineta to appoint a task force to include airline, labor and airport representatives to provide necessary and helpful real-world input and resources in creating and implementing this process.

This task force can greatly enhance the government's ability to meet the proposed September 1 implementation

deadline and facilitate acceptance in the aviation community.

# RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOKSEY). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 23 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1252

# AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR) at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.

# PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5121, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 489 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 489

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5121) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read through page 61, line 16. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived except as follows: beginning with "Provided" on page 11, line 4, through line 9; page 16, line 21, through page 21, line 17. Where points of order are waived against part of a paragraph, points of order against a provision in another part of such paragraph may be made only against such provision and not against the entire paragraph. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution and except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate. The amendment printed in the report may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendment as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one mo-

tion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER); pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

(Mr. DIAZ-BALART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 489 is a structured rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 5121, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2003. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate evenly divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The rule further provides that the amendment offered by the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), be made in order.

This is a fair rule that will allow all Members ample opportunity to debate the important issues associated with this bill. I want to point out again, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Virginia had an amendment that he wished to make in order with regard to the issue of the Joint Committee on Taxation reducing some funds, I believe it is \$590,000, and even though this is a structured rule, we made it in order in the interest of absolute fairness.

The underlying legislation funds many important programs that work to keep our government functioning. Some of these programs include \$219 million for the Capitol Police, \$422 million for the Library of Congress, \$86 million for the Congressional Research Service, and \$457 million for the General Accounting Office.

At this time I think it is important we highlight a particular item of this bill. Since September 11, the Capitol Police have worked incredibly, tirelessly, to ensure that we, the Members and all the staff here, and the Capitol itself be safe. Their efforts have allowed us to do our jobs without any safety concerns and worries, and I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Capitol Hill Police, all of the officers in that distinguished body, for their courage and their dedication.

I would also like to thank the Committee on Appropriations for ensuring that the brave men and women of the Capitol Police will receive pay at least equal to other Federal law enforcement agencies.

I would also like to thank the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), and all the members of the subcommittee. Mr. Speaker, this bill gives us the tools to serve our constituents

in an effective and efficient manner, and I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank my colleague for yielding me the customary half hour.

(Ms. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule. The measure leaves unprotected a provision of the underlying bill authored by my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN). The unprotected provision withholds the release of \$590,000, the amount the Joint Committee on Taxation requested above its fiscal 2002 budget until the Joint Committee releases its Report on Expatriates.

My colleagues may remember this report. It was requested by one of our former chairs, Mr. Archer, in 1999, to study the scope and the impact of wealthy U.S. taxpayers who renounce their citizenship to avoid paying their U.S. taxes.

In the wake of recent corporate scandals and in the wake of assertions by members of the majority leadership that corporations moving their corporations abroad do it only to avoid taxes, which was the fault of our Tax Code and not of the corporations, the report has taken on an added importance.

Earlier this year, the Wall Street Journal ran a story suggesting the report was largely completed. But despite repeated requests, the report has yet to be released. Last night, the Committee on Rules could easily have removed this potential roadblock to obtaining this report, but it chose not to.

Mr. Speaker, this, unfortunately, has become a pattern with the majority leadership. Reports in recent days have suggested that the majority leadership is joining forces with corporations who abuse tax avoidance schemes in an effort to kill our attempts to close major tax loopholes, with the help of the Treasury.

Specifically, the GOP leadership attempted earlier this week to strip out a provision passed by Democrats in the Committee on Appropriations that would prohibit government contracts from being issued to companies that have reincorporated overseas specifically to avoid paying taxes.

□ 1300

Accenture, formerly Andersen Consulting, is spearheading a lobbying campaign, as their \$43 million contract with the IRS could be affected. Accenture recently moved its headquarters to Bermuda to avoid paying U.S. taxes. The amendment to curtail this practice is the first in a campaign by the Committee on Appropriations to force the majority to confront corporate wrongdoing, worker pension

raids by executives, and stockholder deception. It is my hope that the majority will stop blocking the efforts to address these reform efforts.

In other respects, however, the underlying bill is noncontroversial and provides funds for all aspects of operating the House of Representatives, including staff and committee salaries and expenses, mail and security. It also covers congressional agencies such as the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office, and the Botanical Gardens.

I would like to highlight the bill's provisions designed to improve Capitol Police recruitment and retention. Since September 11, the hours and pressures of protecting staff and Members and the visiting public have increased dramatically. It is imperative that we take steps to ensure that the Capitol Police have the resources to maintain this level of commitment. With this in mind, the bill contains a 5 percent merit pay raise for Capitol Police officers, as well as a 4.1 percent cost-of-living increase.

I would also note that the measure provides language clarifying the structure of the Capitol Police Board and authorizing the Chief of Police to appoint an executive director of the board. Moreover, it authorizes the chief to hire officers at a rate higher than the minimum rate associated with that position. The bill also includes language authorizing the Capitol Police to run their own payroll services as opposed to having the House and Senate pay some of the officers out of their systems.

We owe it to law enforcement to ensure that they and their families are provided for in this new and uncertain environment. We also owe it to the thousands of visitors to the Capitol each year so that they have confidence that they are being protected to the utmost of our ability.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am frankly not quite sure what to say on this rule. I think we need to explain what is involved in our opposition to it. Last week the Committee on Appropriations expressed the fact that we were fed up with corporations who, having received support services from our communities, law enforcement services, highways, transportation, police protection and the like, we simply got fed up with corporations who were ostensibly moving their legal locations from the United States of America to other more exotic countries in order to avoid paying taxes.

We adopted the DeLauro amendment in committee, which I was pleased to cosponsor, to try to say that if you are a company and you walk out on your obligation to pay your fair share of

taxes in this country, then you cannot expect to get contracts with the government of the country that you are abandoning.

At the same time, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) tried to point out in this bill that there is a study pending in the Joint Committee on Taxation which relates to the same nefarious practices, only those practices are being engaged in apparently by individuals rather than corporations. So the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) tried to see to it that that Joint Committee on Taxation study being done was released because it has been held up.

Now what the Committee on Rules has done is to eliminate the protection under the rules for the Moran amendment so that the House can hide from this issue by having somebody move to strike that language on a point of order.

I do not know what the majority is trying to hide, and I do not know why after the steady stream of revelations that we have had about the nefarious conduct of corporations by hiding the true nature of their balance sheets, I do not know why the House is continuing to coddle individuals who are engaging in those practices; but evidently the House seems compelled to do that.

As long as that is the case, we feel compelled to vote against this rule because we feel that language should have been protected. It would be funny if it were not so sad.

What I am reminded of, with apologies to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), I was reminded yesterday by the gentleman of the lyrics of a song done by the Beach Boys years ago. Part of those lyrics go as follows:

Aruba, Jamaica, ooo I wanna take you, To Bermuda, Bahama come on pretty mama, Key Largo, Montego, baby why don't we go. Ooo I wanna take you down to Kokomo.

Mr. Speaker, that seems to be the motto of the people in this House who are hiding the activities of the jet set, both individual and corporate. To me it is a pretty sad day in the House.

So we will be voting against this rule, not because of our objections to the core bill itself, but because sooner or later we believe that the majority party leadership ought to join us in pursuing the public's right to know which individuals and which corporations are welching on their obligations to support the government that has given them the opportunities to make all of that money that they are now trying to hide and protect.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, we had an opportunity to pass a rule in a nonpartisan fashion. This should have been a good bill that we could have all agreed on and passed within a few minutes. Unfortunately, because of the rule, we have a problem with this bill.

We tried to help out. Three years ago there was a request by Chairman Bill Archer of the Committee on Ways and Means to give Congress a report on the amount of money that expatriates are sheltering overseas so they can avoid their Federal income taxes. That was 3 years ago. We have been waiting for this report, and we have not gotten it. We were not even getting a response from the committee.

So what we tried to do is in the most constructive way possible just suspend the increase on the Joint Committee on Taxation; and as soon as we got the report, they would get their increase. But the rule did not make that in order. So now we are going to have an amendment that we are going to have to fight over. It is unfortunate.

We do not know the specifics of what is in this report, but we certainly cannot figure out why the other side of the aisle would not want that information to be made public when the Federal taxpayer is paying for the Joint Committee's activities. That is the big issue. The Committee works for us and we work for American citizens.

There was another issue that was not made in order, and again we were trying to do the right thing. We put in a provision that allowed the chief of the Capitol Police to have more direct control over his troops. It was something that people who understand the issue in terms of management felt was called for. So we put that in. It was something that the Committee on House Administration should do and they did not do. We understood that it was something that they wanted us to do. We did it, and now it is not made in order.

There is a provision for student loans, to be able to pay off student loans by working for the legislative branch in the same way the executive branch provides incentive so we can acquire and retain the best personnel working for us. The Committee on House Administration has not brought it up. We put it in this bill knowing we were doing the right thing.

We tried to be constructive. We tried not to be controversial. We certainly would not want to demagogue an issue like this, but here we are in a situation where we have a rule that did not make in order two very constructive provisions. That is why we have to object to the rule, unfortunately.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, since September 11, Congress has been considering many issues related to terrorism and homeland security: detection of biological and chemical agents, development of new vaccines and therapeutic drugs, aviation security, biometric technologies for border security, communications systems for the public health system, the psychological effects of terrorism, and cybersecurity.

I ask Members, particularly on the Republican side, do they feel confident

in their ability to analyze these technical issues? Can they name anyone on their staff, on their committee staff or personal staff, who is capable of analyzing these issues? I can tell Members, the answer for these technical issues and other technical issues in transportation, health care, agriculture, energy is no.

Congress used to have scientific expertise at its disposal. The Office of Technology Assessment was established in 1972 because lawmakers recognized a need for the legislative branch to have its own source of technical analysis. The OTA was defunded in 1995. During its existence, the OTA provided Congress with unbiased technical analysis.

In analyzing technical issues, OTA adopted an interdisciplinary approach. It resulted in reports that were excellent and are still regarded as excellent. And to ensure a balanced approach, a bipartisan 12-member technology assessment board comprised of six House and six Senate members, both Republicans and Democrats equally represented, governed the OTA.

The OTA should not have been abolished, but we can debate that. But no, we cannot debate that because this rule does not allow it. In 1995, Congress voted to dissolve the OTA in a misguided attempt to institute government reform.

I presented to the Committee on Rules yesterday a very clean amendment. Members will not find a cleaner amendment. This amendment would have provided \$4 million to refund the OTA, which is still authorized. There would be no legislating done here in the appropriations bill. The \$4 million would be taken without an offset against any other program, nobody's ox is gored, except perhaps the memory of a former Speaker of the House. But no. This clean amendment was not ruled in order.

The Office of Technology Assessment could be revived, but because Republicans since 1995 have been denying this body unbiased technical analysis, they would rather depend on biased sources for their scientific advice.

Mr. Speaker, this should not have happened. The Republican leadership certainly has given up any claim to want to have informed decisions on technical issues here in this Congress.

□ 1315

This was an appropriate amendment, a simple amendment. It could have been debated. Perhaps they would like to defend their abolition of the Office of Technology Assessment in 1995. Fine. Let us have that discussion. But do not pretend that you have here on Capitol Hill at your disposal the technical analysis to deal with biological and chemical agents, vaccines, aviation security, biometrics, public health communication and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, I will vote against the rule for this reason and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I was of the impression that our friends on the other side of the aisle perhaps had listened too much to the Beach Boys and had a few too many margaritas after hearing their arguments this afternoon until I heard the gentleman from Wisconsin's rendition of the Beach Boys song. I think maybe a couple of more margaritas would improve the rendition.

But in all seriousness, Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat confused. The main allegation being made is that the Committee on Rules is not permitting the gentleman from Virginia's issue to be discussed. This is a structured rule that required us to make in order any amendments, and the Committee on Rules made in order an amendment by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) precisely dealing with the issue that the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) and he brought up. The amendment is made in order. I kind of wish we had not made it in order, but we did. In the interest of full fairness and the opportunity to debate issues, knowing the passion which the gentleman from Virginia feels on this issue, that amendment was made in order.

Maybe it is too many margaritas, I am not sure what, but I wanted to reiterate that the amendment was made in order and that we look forward as we proceed, since we did make it in order, to debate on the gentleman from Virginia's amendment and obviously then on the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I just want to respond to my friend from Florida. Our problem is that we did not want to have to cut the funding for the Joint Committee on Taxation. We just wanted to suspend the money until we get the report. That is the issue. We really do not want to be punitive and cut the funding. You only gave us the option of cutting the funding. That is our problem with the decision of the Committee on Rules.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on November 12, 2001, President Bush signed permanent legislation which permits Federal agencies at their discretion to use appropriated funds to assist their lower income employees with the high cost of quality child care. In order to qualify, the total family income of the employee parent cannot exceed \$60,000. Additionally, the children cannot exceed the age of 13, 18 if disabled, and must be placed in licensed day care, home care or after-school care. Employees meeting these criteria could have had from 20 percent to 50 percent of their total child care

cost covered. Employees qualifying for this benefit must be working in the United States.

I attempted to have an amendment included that would have provided for a study to determine the feasibility of providing child care services to low-income employees of the legislative branch. Unfortunately, that rule was not included. We need to create an affordable child care plan for legislative branch employees. I could not understand and still cannot understand why such an amendment could not have been included so that those individuals could have the possibility of receiving benefits that would assist them to have their children in licensed day care programs.

For that reason, I too must vote against this rule because I think it could have allowed certainly this amendment which would have done no harm to anything or anybody.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

(Mr. RANGEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am resisting and voting against the rule because it does not allow the House of Representatives an opportunity to work its will. We have in this bill a provision that would allow us to hold back the fundings of the Joint Committee on Taxation until such time that they release to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the House of Representatives, information which they have that would tell us with some degree of accuracy the cost to the United States for companies that have decided to leave the United States and to go abroad in order to avoid paying United States taxes. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) for using this vehicle for us to get what we are entitled to get.

At the end of the day, we are not asking anyone to vote up or down. All we are saying is that when a committee that has been formed for the purpose of providing information for us to work our will based on that information, that we should have it. And whether we are under Democratic leadership or Republican leadership, the ability to stop a legitimate committee from reporting that information is against the best interests of the committee, the Congress and, indeed, our country. When that flag is up and waving as a result of the terrorists' cowardly attack on the United States of America, it would seem to me that all of us have to find some sense of responsibility as to what do we owe this great Republic, this great country of ours. And even though I have not reached the position that it is a privilege to pay taxes, I do reach the position it is a responsibility to pay taxes in order to appreciate the rights and the privileges that we have in this great country. When someone decides that they do not want to pay taxes here, that they do not like our

tax laws, what they should be doing is petitioning this Congress to change those laws, but not flee the jurisdiction of the United States and take the jobs with them abroad just for the sole purpose that they do not want to do it.

We are asking for information, and when we get so partisan that we do not like the reports, that we tell the employees we do not want to hear it, then it is up to us to say that we do not fund that type of activity. And when we are able to persuade the committee to put it in there, then the least that you can expect from the Committee on Rules is that they would protect us, because it is not Moran, it is not Democrats, it is not Republicans, it is the integrity of this great House.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

(Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida said that the issue was too many margaritas. The issue really is too few opportunities to vote on Bermuda. I am in opposition to this rule today. I am going to continue to be in opposition to these rules until there is an opportunity for this full House to vote on the issue of runaway corporations moving offshore to avoid American taxes in a time of war. The President has requested \$48 billion more for national defense, \$38 billion for homeland security, and these corporations in the dark of night are sneaking out of the country without ample opportunity for this body to take a vote on stopping it. Whether it is Stanley Tools running off to Bermuda to avoid taxes or J. Paul Getty's grandson turning in his U.S. citizenship to avoid individual income taxes, the American taxpayer wants us to act to stop these tax dodgers.

We have known that these penalties are insufficient for those who renounce U.S. citizenship for tax purposes, but since 1996 we have had no opportunity to do anything about it. These expatriates still visit, work and even live here while avoiding U.S. income taxes. The Republicans have stopped this vote from coming up, and now they even stop the report on individual expatriates from coming to the House floor. We deserve a vote and I will predict what I have said all along. Give us a vote on the Bermuda tax dodge, what these corporate traitors are doing in the dark of night, and 300 Members of this body at a minimum will vote to do something about it.

Stop blocking this opportunity. We need the report to find out what is happening with these billionaires and our tax revenues. Let me say this. We can stand here and hold hands and sing "God Bless America," but part of the blessings that we enjoy in this country are paying for the benefits that we have as well. Give us a vote on the Bermuda tax dodge.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP).

(Mr. WAMP asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to engage Chairman Taylor in a colloquy.

Mr. Chairman, in the Southeast we are facing a major problem with a veterans' health care system that is outdated and no longer able to meet the needs of those who have placed their lives on the line to preserve our freedom. We have seen a recent trend of veterans moving southward, yet the medical facilities that are in place in these States seeing the greatest influx are not sufficient to meet their needs.

In July of 2000, the Veterans' Administration entered into a contract in my district with Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee that created a pilot project to provide quality medical service to our veterans closer to home. There are currently veterans in my district who are forced to wait months for appointments in Murfreesboro or Nashville when by utilizing services at Erlanger Medical Center, our regional safety net public hospital, they can reduce their wait time as well as their travel.

Since the inception of the program in July 2000, I believe that the VA never truly committed to this contract. In the first year of this pilot program, there were only 24 referrals to Erlanger from the VA. When Erlanger renewed for a second year, we negotiated contract changes to increase the volume of veterans eligible to be referred to Erlanger. However, the second year of the program saw only a meager increase in referrals to 34. Despite the fact that Erlanger is being reimbursed at the Medicare rate, the VA refuses to refer the vast majority of the veterans in the area and instead forces them to make the long trip to the veterans' hospital 2 hours away. The current contract is set to expire next month, August 31, and the VA received zero bids for their requests for proposals.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for agreeing to join me in sending a letter to the GAO requesting a study of this pilot project and the reasons for its failure. We have asked the GAO to undertake a study of the VA Tennessee Valley Health Care System-Erlanger Medical Center contract in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The focus of the study should be for the GAO to evaluate the 2-year contract, the volume of referrals, system for referring veterans, the funding allocated to the contract and the total amount expended. The study should also focus on the specific reasons for contract termination, adjustments of future contracts, diagnosis and medical services list, like surgery, the number of veterans that qualified under the terms of the contract that were not referred, and the cost estimate to continue this contract with the focus on quality care closer to home for veterans.

Furthermore, we would like the GAO to review and update an inspector general's report on the Chattanooga outpatient clinic. This update should include wait times for appointments, referral times to a VA hospital, staffing issues and physical capacity to accommodate increasing patient load, specialty care provided by the Chattanooga outpatient clinic, and report back to the subcommittee and me as soon as possible.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAMP. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I do share the gentleman's sentiments about the accessibility of quality care for our Nation's veterans. North Carolina has also experienced an influx of veterans in recent years and the failure of this VA pilot program is a setback in our efforts to provide all veterans with quality and convenient health care. I am pleased to work with you on this matter and look forward to receiving and reviewing the GAO study.

Mr. WAMP. I commend and thank our distinguished chairman for working with me on this important issue for our veterans in the Southeast. The recent migratory trends in our veteran population affect much of the South and I know that the chairman shares my concern about the medical attention that they are being provided.

□ 1330

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

I am going to support the underlying bill, as I know the ranking member and certainly the chairman will. I will speak at greater lengths on the substance of the bill, which is excellent, and I appreciate the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) working with us.

Mr. Speaker, we are in an environment that is very dangerous. It is an environment in which secrecy in the marketplace has undermined the confidence of investors. It has undermined the confidence of the investors to the extent that the market has plummeted, and millions of people have lost very substantial amounts in their 401(k)s, their Keoughs, and other savings plans.

One might say, well, that is interesting. What does it have to do with this bill? What it has to do with this bill is that we ought to be in an environment of making sure that investors, in this case taxpayers who invest in America, know what is happening with their tax dollars, and know what is happening with those around them in terms of contributing to the war on terrorism, to homeland security, to education, to health care, to the welfare and greatness of this Nation. That



is what the Moran amendment seeks to do.

Very frankly, self-respect, if nothing else, should compel us to adopt the Moran amendment. Self-respect to the extent that the House says to one of its committees, produce a report, in this case, the Republican chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, not a Democrat. Notwithstanding that request, and notwithstanding the fact that the Joint Committee on Taxation conducted a study about tax absconders, tax dodgers, that report is being kept secret.

Mr. Speaker, we ought to oppose this rule and put the Moran amendment back in this bill.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

(Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, there is just one basic issue relating to this rule: Why is the Republican majority hiding a report on individuals who flee America and give up their citizenship, in a sense, in name, in order to avoid paying American taxes? Why are our Republican colleagues hiding it? They should use some of their time to answer that question.

In 1999, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) tried to address this, and in order to avoid it, the Republican majority said there will be a study with a report back by 2000. As far as I know, this is the year 2002.

Why are all other provisions that have some legislating in them, why are they all protected except this one? I yield any remaining time to the gentleman from Florida to respond.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, what does it mean to be an American? We all have our personal reflections, sometimes finding an answer in a school child's essay, a veteran's speech, or a visit to the Lincoln Memorial. Most Americans understand that freedom is not free, and that the price of being a part of the greatest Nation in the history of the world is accepting the responsibility to pay for our security at home and abroad.

But some of our wealthiest Americans have shirked their responsibility and fled to foreign shores. These individual ex-patriots, just like their corporate cousins at Stanley Works, have elected personal gain over patriotism.

More than three years have passed since the Joint Committee on Taxation was first asked to evaluate whether existing rules for these ex-patriots were being applied as we intended them here in Congress. It only took *Forbes Magazine* a short while. Three years ago, in three words they concluded, "It ain't working." And it is still not.

Now, some cynics suggest that the Joint Committee on Taxation has stonewalled and delayed this report be-

cause they want to thwart the efforts of Democrats to ensure that billionaires are paying their fair share. As I said, in 1995, when this issue was up, Newt Gingrich and the Republicans had as their agenda a "pattern of protection of plutocrats" in what they called the "Contract on America."

Today, though, I offer a more humble suggestion. Perhaps the Joint Committee on Taxation is simply short-handed and understaffed, because too many of its staff members have moved on to greener, indeed, much greener pastures. Ken Kies, who was the chief of staff of this very same committee from 1995 to 1998 under the Republicans, left to join Pricewaterhouse Coopers where, in 2000, he lobbied on behalf of the same Section 877 Coalition to weaken the already modest limitations on these billionaires, who renounce America. The Coalition members, of course, like this Joint Committee report, remained secret because he never revealed the clients, who were paying for the lobbying in his official lobbyist disclosure reports.

Pricewaterhouse Coopers Consulting has since itself renounced America, re-emerged and reincorporated abroad to dodge taxes under the unusual name "Monday."

Nor did Ken Kies devote all of his time in this manner. He took time out in March of this year, according to a solicitation from the National Republican Congressional Committee, to meet with contributors, together with the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), to, according to this solicitation, instruct those who were invited "how to cut your taxes and stimulate your business." No doubt this was a most insightful presentation.

Nor is Ken Kies the only former staff member of this particular committee to find greener pastures elsewhere. Barbara Angus, who served on this Joint Committee on Taxation, moved over to Price Waterhouse and joined the same coalition fighting on behalf of the billionaire ex-patriots. That, of course, is not where Republican Barbara Angus is today. Today, President Bush has appointed her as the international tax counsel for the United States Department of Treasury, where she is undoubtedly seeking to ensure that her former clients pay their fair share.

To protect the public Treasury, the Bush Administration supported by its allies here in Congress, is anointing lapdogs instead of appointing watchdogs. The same reason why the Republicans bar the public from reading this report is why they are obstructing the legislation I have introduced on abusive tax shelters and to end this Bermuda tax dodge. Their watchword is "friends do not let friends pay taxes," or, in the memorable words of Leona Helmsley, "taxes are for the little people."

And there is a cycle: Draft weak laws. Lobby on behalf of billionaires to

keep them weak, and then return to government to police the same laws.

Mere requests in English to produce this report for three years have been unsuccessful, so we must talk in the only language that these folks understand money: no report, no money. Support the Moran amendment.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire, has all the time on the other side expired?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Yes. All time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I thank the Speaker for the clarification.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out again, because I have been trying to follow the arguments that have been coming from the other side, and I saw in one of the publications here on the Hill today that they have all gotten their orders and they are going to talk on this issue from now until eternity, no matter what the matter at hand is about.

I want to point out that the amendment from the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) was requested of the Committee on Rules. We did not impose it on the gentleman. We did not in the Committee on Rules say we are going to force the amendment down onto the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN). He requested of us, and we made it in order. We have made the Moran amendment in order precisely because of the fervor with which it was made clear that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) wanted it to be heard and discussed.

With regard to the statement of a colleague who got up, I forget who he was, and said that we were hiding something, this report, not only are we not hiding anything, this report is of the Joint Tax Committee. The chairman of the Joint Tax Committee, it is my understanding, is Mr. BAUCUS, a Senator from, I believe it is Montana. I would hope and assume that they would talk with the chairman of the committee that they think is hiding something. It happens to be a member of their party. But I saw in the paper today what the strategy is, and that is part of the process.

But also part of the process is something serious, which is the legislative branch appropriations bill, including the Capitol Police, that we have brought to the floor and, as I said before, with commendations and admiration for the men and women of the Capitol Police. So I would urge my colleagues to pass this rule and pass the underlying legislation, get on with the business, despite what we see in the little papers about strategies and tactics and dreams; everyone is entitled to dreams. Let us get on with the Nation's business, and let us pass the rule.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.



Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, if I understand this amendment correctly, it is to reduce the Joint Committee on Taxation's appropriation or budget by some \$590,000, because of a report. That report is not going to change why people expatriated. Mr. Speaker, when they leave this country and go anywhere else in the world to make money, they are going to pay tax. The reason they are doing so is because of a country that has less taxation. The liability is less. That is America: freedom to go wherever you want to. I do not like it. I do not like it because people are leaving.

Stanley Works has been mentioned. If I read right, Stanley Works wants to reincorporate in Bermuda. They would save some \$32 million based on the difference in taxation. Does not that type of movement or reason to move or incentive to move tell us that our tax codes, our tax structure is penalizing people? Now, they are leaving the business here and the jobs here. They are moving taxation. I would rather they stay here. But this \$590,000, we could make it \$1 million, it is not going to change the reason. The reason is the environment.

Mr. Speaker, it bothers me when, based on the current environment in this town, that the word "profit" or "profits" is a bad word. Profits only relate to people who are in business who are greedy, commit fraud and do not do right with their bookkeeping. That is not true. Profits of business, whether it is a one-man operation, one-woman operation or a conglomerate, those profits relate directly to salaries, to income, to retirement, to savings, to health care for their families.

□ 1345

It all comes from profits. And we are penalizing business in this country with the high cost of taxation. All business does is collect it from the private sector through their sales.

I have been into a lot of businesses to buy a product, or even buy a vehicle or a major purchase. I have never been given two bills, one for the purchase that I was making, and the other for the taxes they were making off of the profit they were going to have to pay the government. It is all-inclusive. The end result is the consumer pays the bill.

We have different tax provisions in this country than we will find in other parts of the world. We should look at those areas. Some of the gentlemen who have gotten up and spoken are on the Committee on Ways and Means. They know this as well as I do.

We double-tax dividends that companies pay to their investors. We were talking about the investors a minute ago, the 401(k)s, the IRAs. We double-tax those dividends. Other nations do not do that. European nations do not do that. That is the reason we have several who have located in Europe.

A lot of industrialized nations do not have capital gains tax; we do. I do not

know of another country that has an alternative minimum tax, but we do. Let us talk about those things and what we can do in changing the tax law, or in the regulatory provisions and costs that we impose on a business that will do away with that corrective to move offshore, to reincorporate in Bermuda, to sell out to a company in Europe or Asia.

A plant in my district just sold to a group in China. They are going to leave the plant there, hopefully. They may close it, because they are opening a plant, too, in China. I do not like that, but this is not going to do any changing to it. It will not change it, I say to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), not at all.

I would like to see the report, too. It is forthcoming, I hope. But I hope that this Congress will spit out that bitter taste they have about business and profits and address the real problem, that is, the costs that we impose as a Congress on business, to do business in this country. It directly reflects the individual worker here.

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I just want the record to reflect and to be clear, we debated this expatriate issue at the full Committee on Appropriations. An overwhelming bipartisan vote took place against expatriate corporations, and the gentlewoman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHUP) and myself led the Republican debate to hold these companies accountable; to say to expatriated companies, they cannot do business with the Federal Government. It was a defense measure, to say they could not contract with defense. I stood to say we should go further. They should not do Medicare, Medicaid business, and should not contract with the Federal Government.

This is not a Democrat or Republican issue. To me, this is an American issue. I said that these corporations are un-American that seek to set up shop in foreign countries to avoid paying taxes. We need to hold them accountable.

This amendment is about joint taxation, where they have connected this issue. I hope we can reach agreement with the authorization committee to accommodate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN). But this issue of expatriation, in a bipartisan way I believe people of patriotic fervor will come together to say that we have to say, if you are going to do business in America, be American, pay your taxes, pull your load, do what is right for the workers.

Republicans and Democrats are going to hold corporate America to a standard; we are not going to regulate them into oblivion. The gentleman from Georgia is right, we cannot tax them, regulate them, or litigate them too much or they will be strangled. We want the free enterprise system.

But we have to say to American corporations, they should pay their taxes as they go. We say it with a unified bipartisan voice. We did it in the committee, a bipartisan vote. So before the gentleman makes hay out of this all the way to November, understand we stand together in a bipartisan way to hold American corporations accountable.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, we have made the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) in order. I think it is appropriate that we get to the underlying legislation and that we fund the legislative branch, which is what the business of today is. Despite the hay we have heard, they had more than half their time on the floor here.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 206, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 319]

YEAS—219

|            |               |               |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Aderholt   | Culberson     | Hart          |
| Akin       | Cunningham    | Hastings (WA) |
| Armey      | Davis, Jo Ann | Hayes         |
| Bachus     | Davis, Tom    | Hayworth      |
| Baker      | Deal          | Hefley        |
| Ballenger  | DeLay         | Herger        |
| Barr       | DeMint        | Hilleary      |
| Bartlett   | Diaz-Balart   | Hobson        |
| Barton     | Doolittle     | Hoekstra      |
| Bass       | Dreier        | Horn          |
| Bereuter   | Duncan        | Hostettler    |
| Biggert    | Dunn          | Houghton      |
| Bilirakis  | Ehlers        | Hulshof       |
| Blunt      | Ehrlich       | Hunter        |
| Boehrlert  | Emerson       | Hyde          |
| Boehner    | English       | Isakson       |
| Bonilla    | Everett       | Issa          |
| Bono       | Ferguson      | Istook        |
| Boozman    | Flake         | Jenkins       |
| Brady (TX) | Fletcher      | Johnson (CT)  |
| Brown (SC) | Foley         | Johnson (IL)  |
| Bryant     | Forbes        | Johnson, Sam  |
| Burr       | Frelinghuysen | Jones (NC)    |
| Burton     | Gallegly      | Keller        |
| Buyer      | Ganske        | Kelly         |
| Callahan   | Gekas         | Kennedy (MN)  |
| Calvert    | Gibbons       | Kerns         |
| Camp       | Gilchrest     | King (NY)     |
| Cannon     | Gillmor       | Kingston      |
| Cantor     | Gilman        | Kirk          |
| Capito     | Goode         | Krollenberg   |
| Castle     | Goodlatte     | Kolbe         |
| Chabot     | Goss          | LaHood        |
| Chambliss  | Graham        | Latham        |
| Coble      | Granger       | LaTourrette   |
| Collins    | Graves        | Leach         |
| Combest    | Green (WI)    | Lewis (CA)    |
| Cooksey    | Greenwood     | Lewis (KY)    |
| Crane      | Grucci        | Linder        |
| Crenshaw   | Gutknecht     | LoBiondo      |
| Cubin      | Hansen        | Lucas (OK)    |

Manzullo  
McCrery  
McInnis  
McKeon  
Mica  
Miller, Dan  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, Jeff  
Moran (KS)  
Morella  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Oxley  
Paul  
Pence  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pombo  
Portman  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Quinn

Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reynolds  
Riley  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roukema  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Saxton  
Schaffer  
Schrock  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skeen  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Souder

Stearns  
Stump  
Sullivan  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Toomey  
Upton  
Vitter  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins (OK)  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Waters  
  
Bonior  
Carson (OK)  
Cox

Watson (CA)  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Wexler

Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn

## NOT VOTING—9

□ 1420

Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. MEEHAN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. SIMPSON changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# MAKING IN ORDER PRO FORMA AMENDMENTS DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5121, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the consideration of H.R. 5121, pursuant to House Resolution 489, pro forma amendments offered by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate may be offered at any time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5011. An act making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 5011) “An Act making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes,” requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. REID, Mr. BYRD, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. STEVENS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend

their remarks on the bill, H.R. 5121, and that I may include tabular and other extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 489 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5121.

□ 1422

### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5121) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, with Mr. HANSEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, today we take up the fiscal year 2003 legislative branch appropriations bill; but before we begin, I would like to thank the hard work of the Members of the subcommittee, especially the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), our ranking member.

I would like to note that our subcommittee has taken a reasoned approach to our increased needs in the aftermath of September 11. I am pleased to note that we provided a modest 5 percent overall increase over the current fiscal year in this bill. This is especially reasonable when one realizes that well over 75 percent of our costs are personnel related and the cost-of-living component government-wide this year is 4.1 percent. Price level increases account for 1.8 and almost 2 percent of the government-wide spending increase this year. So, in real terms, we have kept our bill below the rate of inflation and cost increases.

We have provided the necessary and sufficient funding in this bill for our security needs, a police pay increase of 5 percent, in addition to their COLA, and increased management flexibility for our new chief. We provide the police with all the additional manpower that they acknowledge that they can recruit and train in the upcoming year.

We have continued our commitment to digitalization at the Library of Congress and gotten back on track with their building program and storage

## NAYS—206

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allen  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Barcia  
Barrett  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Blumenauer  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carson (IN)  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Condit  
Conyers  
Costello  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Ford  
Frank  
Frost  
Gephardt

Gonzalez  
Gordon  
Green (TX)  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Hill  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hoeffel  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
John  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind (WI)  
Kleczka  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lofgren  
Lucas (KY)  
Luther  
Lynch  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez

Millender-McDonald  
Miller, George  
Mink  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (VA)  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Phelps  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Scott  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Shows  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Solis  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor (MS)  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thurman  
Tierney  
Towns  
Turner

needs by asking the Corps of Engineers to take over the completion of the library's storage facility at Fort Meade, Maryland.

We have directed the Congressional Research Service to join with the rest of the legislative branch to join the communications revolution to better enable them to communicate with Members' offices. We have included

language in this bill which authorizes a tuition reimbursement program for House employees.

Finally, I would like to thank all the employees of this people's House for all their hard work, their stamina, and the good spirits through this tough year. I know this Member appreciates them, and the American people appreciate them as well.

Of course, without the steady hand of Liz Dawson, Chuck Turner and our dedicated, knowledgeable committee staff, and Roger France of my staff, we would not have the bill we have today. Also, I would like to thank Scott Lilly, Mark Murray, Mike Malone, and Tim Aikin for all their hard work and dedication on this bill.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|  | FY 2002<br>Enacted | FY 2003<br>Request | Bill   | Bill vs.<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS                     |                    |                    |        |                     |                     |
| HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES                               |                    |                    |        |                     |                     |
| Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased               |                    |                    |        |                     |                     |
| Members of Congress                                    |                    |                    |        |                     |                     |
| Gratuities, deceased Members.....                      | 145                | ---                | ---    | -145                | ---                 |
| Salaries and Expenses                                  |                    |                    |        |                     |                     |
| House Leadership Offices                               |                    |                    |        |                     |                     |
| Office of the Speaker.....                             | 1,866              | 1,979              | 1,979  | +113                | ---                 |
| Office of the Majority Floor Leader.....               | 1,830              | 1,899              | 1,899  | +69                 | ---                 |
| Office of the Minority Floor Leader.....               | 2,224              | 2,309              | 2,309  | +85                 | ---                 |
| Office of the Majority Whip.....                       | 1,562              | 1,624              | 1,624  | +62                 | ---                 |
| Office of the Minority Whip.....                       | 1,168              | 1,214              | 1,214  | +46                 | ---                 |
| Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities..... | 431                | 446                | 446    | +15                 | ---                 |
| Republican Steering Committee.....                     | 806                | 834                | 834    | +28                 | ---                 |
| Republican Conference.....                             | 1,342              | 1,397              | 1,397  | +55                 | ---                 |
| Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.....          | 1,435              | 1,490              | 1,490  | +55                 | ---                 |
| Democratic Caucus.....                                 | 713                | 741                | 741    | +28                 | ---                 |
| Nine minority employees.....                           | 1,293              | 1,337              | 1,337  | +44                 | ---                 |
| Training and Program Development:                      |                    |                    |        |                     |                     |
| Majority.....  | 290                | 290                | 290    | ---                 | ---                 |
| Minority.....  | 290                | 290                | 290    | ---                 | ---                 |
| Cloakroom Personnel:                                   |                    |                    |        |                     |                     |
| Majority.....  | 330                | 340                | 340    | +10                 | ---                 |
| Minority.....  | 330                | 340                | 340    | +10                 | ---                 |
| Subtotal, House Leadership Offices.....                | 15,910             | 16,530             | 16,530 | +620                | ---                 |

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003**  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|  | FY 2002<br>Enacted | FY 2003<br>Request | Bill           | Bill vs.<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Members' Representational Allowances</b>            |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official                |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Expenses of Members, and Official Mail                 |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Expenses.....  | 479,472            | 483,536            | 476,536        | -2,936              | -7,000              |
| <b>Committee Employees</b>                             |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Standing Committees, Special and Select (except        |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Appropriations).....                                   | 104,514            | 108,741            | 108,741        | +4,227              | ---                 |
| Committee on Appropriations (including studies and     |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| investigations).....                                   | 23,002             | 24,200             | 24,200         | +1,198              | ---                 |
| <b>Subtotal, Committee employees.....</b>              | <b>127,516</b>     | <b>132,941</b>     | <b>132,941</b> | <b>+5,425</b>       | <b>---</b>          |
| <b>Salaries, Officers and Employees</b>                |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Office of the Clerk.....                               | 15,408             | 17,530             | 20,032         | +4,624              | +2,502              |
| Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....                    | 4,139              | 4,732              | 5,097          | +958                | +365                |
| Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.....        | 67,495             | 99,863             | 104,363        | +36,868             | +4,500              |
| By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency             |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Response Fund (P.L. 107-117).....                      | 41,712             | ---                | ---            | -41,712             | ---                 |
| Office of Inspector General.....                       | 3,756              | 3,947              | 3,947          | +191                | ---                 |
| Office for Emergency Planning, Preparedness            |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| and Operations.....                                    | ---                | 2,603              | 6,000          | +6,000              | +3,397              |
| Office of General Counsel.....                         | 894                | 894                | 894            | ---                 | ---                 |
| Office of the Chaplain.....                            | 144                | 149                | 149            | +5                  | ---                 |
| Office of the Parliamentarian.....                     | 1,344              | 1,464              | 1,464          | +120                | ---                 |
| Office of the Parliamentarian.....                     | (1,168)            | (1,279)            | (1,279)        | (+111)              | ---                 |
| Compilation of precedents of the House of              |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Representatives.....                                   | (176)              | (185)              | (185)          | (+9)                | ---                 |
| Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House.....   | 2,107              | 2,168              | 2,168          | +61                 | ---                 |
| Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House.....    | 5,456              | 5,852              | 5,852          | +396                | ---                 |
| Corrections Calendar Office.....                       | 883                | 915                | 915            | +32                 | ---                 |
| Other authorized employees.....                        | 140                | 146                | 146            | +6                  | ---                 |
| Technical Assistants, Office of the Attending          |                    |                    |                |                     |                     |
| Physician.....   | (140)              | (146)              | (146)          | (+6)                | ---                 |
| <b>Subtotal, Salaries, Officers and Employees.....</b> | <b>143,478</b>     | <b>140,263</b>     | <b>151,027</b> | <b>+7,549</b>       | <b>+10,764</b>      |

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003**  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|  | FY 2002<br>Enacted | FY 2003<br>Request | Bill    | Bill vs.<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Allowances and Expenses</b>   |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims.....                         | 3,379              | 3,384              | 3,384   | +5                  | ---                 |
| Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House..... | 410                | 410                | 410     | ---                 | ---                 |
| Government contributions.....  | 152,957            | 171,888            | 178,888 | +25,931             | +7,000              |
| Miscellaneous items.....   | 690                | 690                | 690     | ---                 | ---                 |
| Subtotal, Allowances and expenses.....   | 157,436            | 176,372            | 183,372 | +25,936             | +7,000              |
| Undistributed reduction.....   | -4,050             | ---                | ---     | +4,050              | ---                 |
| Outlays.....   | ---                | ---                | ---     | ---                 | ---                 |
| Total, salaries and expenses.....  | 919,762            | 949,642            | 960,406 | +40,644             | +10,764             |
| Total, House of Representatives.....   | 919,907            | 949,642            | 960,406 | +40,499             | +10,764             |
| <b>JOINT ITEMS</b>   |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Joint Economic Committee.....  | 3,424              | 3,658              | 3,658   | +234                | ---                 |
| Joint Committee on Taxation.....   | 6,733              | 7,323              | 7,323   | +590                | ---                 |
| Office of the Attending Physician  |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances.   | 1,865              | 1,947              | 3,000   | +1,135              | +1,053              |
| Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office.....   | 2,512              | 3,035              | 3,035   | +523                | ---                 |
| By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-117).....                   | 350                | ---                | ---     | -350                | ---                 |
| Total, Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office.....                                  | 2,862              | 3,035              | 3,035   | +173                | ---                 |
| Statements of Appropriations.....  | 30                 | 30                 | 30      | ---                 | ---                 |
| Total, Joint items.....  | 14,914             | 15,993             | 17,046  | +2,132              | +1,053              |

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003**  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|   | FY 2002<br>Enacted | FY 2003<br>Request | Bill<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Capitol Police</b>   |                    |                    |                 |                     |                     |
| <b>Salaries:</b>  |                    |                    |                 |                     |                     |
| Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives..                              | 55,239             | ---                | ---             | -55,239             | ---                 |
| Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.....                              | 57,805             | ---                | ---             | -57,805             | ---                 |
| Capitol Police salaries.....  | ---                | 184,526            | 175,675         | +175,675            | -8,851              |
| Subtotal, salaries.....   | 113,044            | 184,526            | 175,675         | +62,631             | -8,851              |
| General expenses.....   | 13,146             | 28,100             | 43,000          | +29,854             | +14,900             |
| By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency<br>Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)..... | 31,000             | ---                | ---             | -31,000             | ---                 |
| Subtotal, General expenses.....   | 44,146             | 28,100             | 43,000          | -1,146              | +14,900             |
| <b>ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL</b>   |                    |                    |                 |                     |                     |
| Capitol Police Buildings and Grounds.....                                       | ---                | ---                | 37,500          | +37,500             | +37,500             |
| Total, Capitol Police.....  | 157,190            | 212,626            | 256,175         | +98,985             | +43,549             |
| <b>OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE</b>   |                    |                    |                 |                     |                     |
| Salaries and expenses.....  | 2,059              | 2,224              | 2,059           | ---                 | -165                |
| <b>CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE</b>  |                    |                    |                 |                     |                     |
| Salaries and expenses.....  | 30,780             | 32,390             | 32,390          | +1,610              | ---                 |



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|  | FY 2002<br>Enacted | FY 2003<br>Request | Bill      | Bill vs.<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL                           |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Capitol Buildings and Grounds                      |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| General administration, salaries and expenses..... | 51,371             | 63,951             | 61,927    | +10,556             | -2,024              |
| Capitol buildings.....                             | 15,194             | 46,789             | 32,062    | +16,868             | -14,727             |
| By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency         |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Response Fund (P.L. 107-117).....                  | 106,304            | ---                | ---       | -106,304            | ---                 |
| Capitol grounds.....                               | 6,009              | 7,711              | 8,125     | +2,116              | +414                |
| House office buildings.....                        | 54,006             | 46,250             | 58,460    | +4,454              | +12,210             |
| Capitol Power Plant.....                           | 56,983             | 148,003            | 111,573   | +54,590             | -36,430             |
| Offsetting collections.....                        | -4,400             | -4,400             | -4,400    | ---                 | ---                 |
| Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant.....             | 52,583             | 143,603            | 107,173   | +54,590             | -36,430             |
| Total, Architect of the Capitol.....               | 285,467            | 308,304            | 267,747   | -17,720             | -40,557             |
| LIBRARY OF CONGRESS                                |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Congressional Research Service                     |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Salaries and expenses.....                         | 81,454             | 87,646             | 86,241    | +4,787              | -1,405              |
| GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE                         |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Congressional printing and binding.....            | 81,000             | 90,143             | 90,143    | +9,143              | ---                 |
| UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY           |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Grant - By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Response Fund (P.L. 107-117).....                  | 1,000              | ---                | ---       | -1,000              | ---                 |
| Total, title I, Congressional Operations.....      | 1,573,771          | 1,698,968          | 1,712,207 | +138,436            | +13,239             |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|   | FY 2002<br>Enacted | FY 2003<br>Request | Bill    | Bill vs.<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES   |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| BOTANIC GARDEN  |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Salaries and expenses.....  | 5,646              | 5,361              | 5,936   | +290                | +575                |
| LIBRARY OF CONGRESS   |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Salaries and expenses.....  | 306,692            | 357,121            | 358,797 | +52,105             | +1,676              |
| Authority to spend receipts.....  | -6,850             | -6,850             | -6,850  | ---                 | ---                 |
| By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency                                    |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Response Fund (P.L. 107-117).....   | 29,615             | ---                | ---     | -29,615             | ---                 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....  | 329,457            | 350,271            | 351,947 | +22,490             | +1,676              |
| Copyright Office, salaries and expenses.....                                  | 40,896             | 44,321             | 44,876  | +3,980              | +555                |
| Authority to spend receipts.....  | -27,864            | -29,527            | -31,102 | -3,238              | -1,575              |
| Subtotal, Copyright Office.....   | 13,032             | 14,794             | 13,774  | +742                | -1,020              |
| Books for the blind and physically handicapped,<br>salaries and expenses..... | 49,788             | 51,020             | 56,522  | +6,734              | +5,502              |
| Furniture and furnishings.....  | 7,932              | 8,003              | ---     | -7,932              | -8,003              |
| Total, Library of Congress (except CRS).....                                  | 400,209            | 424,088            | 422,243 | +22,034             | -1,845              |
| ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL  |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Capitol Visitors Center   |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Capitol Visitors Center.....  | 70,000             | ---                | ---     | -70,000             | ---                 |
| Congressional Cemetery  |                    |                    |         |                     |                     |
| Congressional Cemetery.....   | 1,250              | ---                | ---     | -1,250              | ---                 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|   | FY 2002<br>Enacted | FY 2003<br>Request | Bill      | Bill vs.<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Library Buildings and Grounds   |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Structural and mechanical care.....   | 21,753             | 26,880             | 35,319    | +13,566             | +8,439              |
| Total, Architect of the Capitol.....  | 93,003             | 26,880             | 35,319    | -57,684             | +8,439              |
| GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Office of Superintendent of Documents   |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Salaries and expenses.....  | 29,639             | 32,302             | 29,661    | +22                 | -2,641              |
| Government Printing Office Revolving Fund                                       |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency<br>Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)..... | 4,000              | ---                | ---       | -4,000              | ---                 |
| Total, Government Printing Office.....  | 33,639             | 32,302             | 29,661    | -3,978              | -2,641              |
| GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE   |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Salaries and expenses.....  | 424,345            | 457,802            | 456,534   | +32,189             | -1,268              |
| Offsetting collections.....   | -2,501             | -3,000             | -3,000    | -499                | ---                 |
| By Transfer - Legislative Branch Emergency<br>Response Fund (P.L. 107-117)..... | 7,600              | ---                | ---       | -7,600              | ---                 |
| Total, General Accounting Office.....   | 429,444            | 454,802            | 453,534   | +24,090             | -1,268              |
| CENTER FOR RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT                                       |                    |                    |           |                     |                     |
| Payment to the Russian Leadership Development Center<br>Trust Fund.....         | 8,000              | 10,000             | 13,000    | +5,000              | +3,000              |
| Total, title II, Other agencies.....  | 969,941            | 953,433            | 959,693   | -10,248             | +6,260              |
| Grand total.....  | 2,543,712          | 2,652,401          | 2,671,900 | +128,188            | +19,499             |

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003  
(Amounts in Thousands)**

|  | FY 2002<br>Enacted | FY 2003<br>Request | Bill<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Enacted | Bill vs.<br>Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS</b>                                      |                    |                    |                 |                     |                     |
| House of Representatives.....  | 919,907            | 949,642            | 960,406         | +40,499             | +10,764             |
| Joint Items.....   | 14,914             | 15,993             | 17,046          | +2,132              | +1,053              |
| Capitol Police.....  | 157,190            | 212,626            | 256,175         | +98,985             | +43,549             |
| Office of Compliance.....  | 2,059              | 2,224              | 2,059           | ---                 | -165                |
| Congressional Budget Office.....   | 30,780             | 32,390             | 32,390          | +1,610              | ---                 |
| Architect of the Capitol.....  | 285,467            | 308,304            | 267,747         | -17,720             | -40,557             |
| Library of Congress: Congressional Research Service...                         | 81,454             | 87,646             | 86,241          | +4,787              | -1,405              |
| Congressional printing and binding, Government<br>Printing Office.....         | 81,000             | 90,143             | 90,143          | +9,143              | ---                 |
| United States Historical Society Grant.....                                    | 1,000              | ---                | ---             | -1,000              | ---                 |
| Total, title I, Congressional operations.....                                  | 1,573,771          | 1,698,968          | 1,712,207       | +138,436            | +13,239             |
| <b>TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES</b>   |                    |                    |                 |                     |                     |
| Botanic Garden.....  | 5,646              | 5,361              | 5,936           | +290                | +575                |
| Library of Congress (except CRS).....  | 400,209            | 424,088            | 422,243         | +22,034             | -1,845              |
| Architect of the Capitol.....  | 93,003             | 26,880             | 35,319          | -57,684             | +8,439              |
| Government Printing Office (except congressional<br>printing and binding)..... | 33,639             | 32,302             | 29,661          | -3,978              | -2,641              |
| General Accounting Office.....   | 429,444            | 454,802            | 453,534         | +24,090             | -1,268              |
| Center for Russian Leadership Development.....                                 | 8,000              | 10,000             | 13,000          | +5,000              | +3,000              |
| Total, title II, Other agencies.....   | 969,941            | 953,433            | 959,693         | -10,248             | +6,260              |
| Prior year outlays.....  | ---                | ---                | ---             | ---                 | ---                 |
| Grand total.....   | 2,543,712          | 2,652,401          | 2,671,900       | +128,188            | +19,499             |

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We have a good bill here. I was pleased to work with the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) to craft a legislative branch appropriation bill that really ought to deserve strong bipartisan support. The 302(b) allocation of \$3.4 billion that the subcommittee received was fine. It may sound like a high number, but it reflects approximately a 5 percent increase over last year's appropriation.

It largely covers the cost-of-living adjustment for all the Members' offices, committees and legislative branch agencies. In terms of total Federal spending, it is a pretty small amount, approximately .18 percent of the fiscal year 2003 budget. In other words, if the whole budget was equal to \$1, this would be  $\frac{18}{100}$  of one penny, a small price to pay for the greatest functioning democratic body in the world.

For as good or as bad as this institution may operate, on certain days it is this Nation's best check on tyranny and one-man rule. It is the best opportunity for the views and concerns of the public to be heard and addressed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today will improve security and will ensure that this institution is better prepared to respond to any future terrorist threat. It ensures that the legislative branch agencies have the resources that they need next year to maintain their high level of professionalism and accountability.

I am also pleased to see that we were able to provide for legislative branch employees more equitable treatment relative to their counterparts in the executive branch. By that, I mean a 4.1 percent annual wage adjustment for all employees in the legislative branch effective next January and funding for a full \$100 monthly transit benefit for eligible employees of all agencies.

Authorization and funding are also included for a student loan repayment program for the House which will resemble programs in the Senate, other legislative branch agencies and the executive branch, of course. This program will, in particular, help Members, committees and House offices to attract and to retain qualified employees.

The Library of Congress, the GAO, General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and Government Printing Office will largely receive what they requested.

The Capitol Police should be able to hire and train all of the officers that they need to protect Capitol Hill. The current workforce of 1,166 officers will be increased by 288, bringing the full complement to 1,454 sworn police officers. The bill makes funds available for a 5 percent pay increase for the Capitol Police, including all civilians, and that

is effective this fall. It includes a number of other provisions designed to reduce officer attrition and improve recruitment and several administrative and management reforms.

Let me close by expressing my praise for how well the Congress, the staff, and the legislative branch agencies have conducted themselves since the terrorist attacks of September 11.

□ 1430

What we once took for granted, the continuous operation of this U.S. Congress, was threatened as it never has been before, and I want to applaud the many selfless individuals and officers that worked often around the clock to keep this institution in order and running through the attacks of September 11 and then the subsequent anthrax attack. This also is an opportunity to thank the members of the D.C. National Guard who filled in last fall to help beef up our security.

It is always a privilege to serve on the Subcommittee on Legislative. The dedication of thousands of legislative branch employees since September has made it even more so. I do want to thank those outstanding professionals who have worked on the legislative branch, Mark Murray, Mike Malone, Liz Dawson, Chuck Turner, Kelly Wade, Roger France, with Chairman Taylor's office, and of course Tim Aiken, who is my legislative director and does this work for me, and David Pomerantz, who always does a great job in whatever his assignment might be. All of our staff is invaluable.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the chairman. I would like to bring to the chairman's attention the Cameron elm, the one we walk by every day on the way to vote. It is one of the oldest and most historic trees on the Capitol grounds and was named after Senator Simon Cameron, a Republican from Pennsylvania, who saved it from being cut down in the 1870s for a walkway.

This is a strong and vibrant tree that has overcome many obstacles and can clearly thrive for many more years. I want to make sure that proper attention is given to the Cameron elm to prevent treatable health problems from turning more severe. I would like to work with the chairman to ensure that the health of the Cameron elm is monitored and maintained.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KUCINICH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for bringing this to my attention. I agree with him that every effort

should be made toward helping to protect the health of this historic tree. I pledge to work with the gentleman and the Architect of the Capitol to ensure every effort will be made to protect this tree.

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank the chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the ranking member of the Committee on House Administration, who is also an invaluable member of our appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments and for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us deserves our support, and I want to congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) for working together. I also want to congratulate both Liz Dawson and Mark Murray, as well as the other members of the staff who worked on this bill.

There are too many good provisions to discuss them all. One of the best, however, is funding for all the new Capitol police officers that the agency can recruit and train next year; a total of 288 more. We certainly hope that the police can reach this goal and bring the force to a total of 1,454 sworn personnel.

As our challenges of security have increased substantially, we need this complement of personnel to carry out their duties not only in terms of the security to the building and the people who visit and work here, but also with respect to the safety of those officers. Our Capitol police have faced tremendous challenges since September 11. They worked 12-hour shifts, 6 days a week for months. Now they are losing officers to other agencies, especially the Transportation Security Administration, which offers, frankly, more money and benefits.

In fiscal 2002, the Capitol police have already lost to other agencies over twice the number lost, on average, in the last 3 years. They will lose more unless we act. Fortunately, this bill includes key provisions of the retention bill that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and I cosponsored, and which the House passed on June 26, including a 5 percent pay raise in the fall. It also includes a tuition reimbursement program, expanded specialty pay, and recruiting bonuses.

As a matter of fairness, the bill makes whole those officers adversely affected during the recent period of heavy overtime by limits on holiday and other premium pay. In addition, it provides for the cost-of-living adjustment of 4.1 percent in January. This restores roughly \$350,000 that the officers earned in premium pay but were not paid.

To these, the bill adds new provisions to encourage recruitment and retention, including authority for premium pay in lieu of overtime and enhanced professional training. With these provisions, Mr. Chairman, we intend to assure Capitol police officers that we value their service and we hope that they will stay. We want to encourage those young men and women who seek a career in law enforcement to seek a position with the Capitol Police.

Another excellent feature is the authorization of a student loan repayment program for the House. The Committee on House Administration met Wednesday and approved regulations so the Chief Administrative Officer can have the program in place as soon as we pass this bill. This program will help Members, committees, and officers recruit and retain qualified employees. It is needed, in my opinion, to enable the House to stay competitive with other agencies, including the United States Senate, which already has such a program.

In this vein, Mr. Chairman, I want to highlight the work of our colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is seated to my left. She has promoted this program tirelessly. The gentlewoman introduced a bill last year to bring this program to legislative branch agencies that did not have it.

I understand the Architect, the last major agency without it, is certainly of significant interest to her, to me, and I think to the House. I am hopeful that as we move forward, and we expect to have a colloquy on this issue, to include them as well. I look forward to working with the gentlewoman and others to provide appropriate authority for the Architect, and I thank her for her strong leadership in this area.

This bill also includes language authorizing a program to facilitate employment in the House of persons with disabilities. As a sponsor of the Americans with Disabilities Act, this is a particularly important provision to me, and I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) for including it in the bill. I thank Ms. Dawson for her hard work on this program as well.

This bill also funds, of course, all legislative employees, including the police, and extends to them the same 4.1 percent COLA that executive branch employees will receive next January. It funds the same \$100 cash transit benefit for participants in that program. Federal employees in the legislative branch deserve parity on these important benefits.

In addition to funding fire safety work in the complex, the bill calls for studying ways to beautify the power plant in conjunction with the needed capital improvements. Now, when I say beautify, I am working very hard, Mr. Chairman, with this committee and other committees to ensure that the south capital gateway to our capital is

as impressive as are the other gateways to our capital. The power plant does not enhance that at this point in time. And as a good neighbor, we ought to work towards that end.

Finally, last year's bill included a provision ending the Architect's employment of temporary workers for long periods without benefits. While implementing the provisions, the Architect of the Capitol faced several technical obstacles to carrying out the original intent and sought our assistance.

The technical correction in this bill requires the Architect to make employer contributions for benefits for AOC employees directly to entities designated to receive such contributions.

Those corrections are included in this bill, and I appreciate again the staff's help on accomplishing that.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill. It will meet the needs of the legislative agencies in the coming year. The subcommittee staff, and I have mentioned Liz Dawson, but Chuck Turner, Mark Murray, Mike Malone, Tim Akin, of the office of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), and many others, including agency budget officers, have done an excellent job. I also would be neglectful if I did not mention my own staffer Mike Harrison, who has worked so diligently on this bill, and others. And I would urge an "aye" vote.

I will speak later on it, but I also want to speak to the Moran amendment, which I think will be a very important addition to this bill and which I hope passes.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE).

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5121, a bill to provide promotions for the legislative branch.

I want to compliment the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) for their cooperation in making sure that this bill complies with the House-passed budget resolution for fiscal year 2003. It provides \$2.7 billion in budget authority and \$2.9 billion for outlays for fiscal year 2003. If this measure is enacted, spending will have increased on an average of 11.1 percent for each of the last 3 years.

Consistent with longstanding practice under which each House establishes its own priorities, the bill does not include appropriations for the other Chamber, which will be incorporated into the bill during conference.

I am pleased that the bill is within the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation and is fully consistent with the provisions of the 1974 Budget Act. It does not designate any emergencies that would increase the 302(b) allocation or rescind any previously enacted budget authority.

Let me also mention the Moran amendment that will be on the floor to cut \$590,000 from the Joint Committee on Taxation. As the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, we rely on

the estimates of this important committee. Particularly at this very difficult time for our country in estimating revenue, it would be unconscionable and irresponsible to cut the budget for the Joint Committee on Taxation.

So I urge Members to support the committee mark, and, in closing, I again commend Chairman YOUNG and Subcommittee Chairman TAYLOR for crafting a bill that meets the needs of the House in a manner that is consistent with the budget resolution.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies, as well as being a member of the Subcommittee on Legislative.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), for yielding me this time, and I want to thank him for his cooperative efforts and leadership on this bill, and also the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), who is an historian of the House as well, for their very gracious accommodation to so many of the needs of our Chamber and of this House.

I want to use this opportunity as a member of the committee to thank all the personnel, especially over the last several months when there has been additional pressure on our officers and all of the House staff, for the tremendous cooperation and the patriotism that they have demonstrated. We have the public coming back into our Chambers now, there is security beyond what we had before. We have to do this for the moment, but we want to thank all of them for their dedication to our country and the cause of liberty.

I also want to say that in this bill we have funds, obviously, for the Congressional Research Service and the Library of Congress, two of the most distinguished organizations in the world for the assembly of the documents, materials, and analysis that represent us as a free people. Without question, the Library of Congress is the finest library in the world, and we hope that we will make it even better with the appropriations in this bill.

In addition to that, we appreciate the openness of the head librarian, Dr. Billington, in looking at ethnic museums across our country and their respective archives and trying to bring those into some sort of coordinated affiliation with the Library of Congress where those types of affiliations are sought.

We also want to thank Ranking Member Moran and Chairman Taylor for including report language dealing with enhancing our capability as the chief legislative body for our country through expanded televideo conferencing, where we can conference with

our colleagues in parliaments around the world. Would that not be a contributor to peace? Would it not be great if we could do that in many places in the Middle East right now? We hope that by expanding these facilities and getting recommendations through the report language that is in here that we will leave those who follow us here in better condition than we found the institution when we arrived.

□ 1445

Also regarding the renumbering of the offices in all of these buildings, so important to helping the general public find their way around, we want to see a report on that.

And the continuing efforts to bring the works of artists to represent the contributions of women to American life in this Capitol so that all of our society can see that they made a contribution. This has a real place in our bill.

I thank the Capitol Police. We do not have a provision here in the bill, but we met with them regarding alternative fuel vehicles. We thank them for their leadership in assuring that the new purchases of vehicles will help us move this branch, and indeed our whole country, to a noncarbon-based future, and hopefully moving us to a carbohydrate-based future.

In closing, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) for their cooperation in helping us build an even better legislative branch for our country.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank our ranking member, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), for his leadership, and also the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) for crafting a very excellent, bipartisan bill.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 5121, this year's legislative branch appropriations act. I especially thank the chairman and the ranking member for the provision which includes our student loan for House employees. I want to give a huge thanks to the lead cosponsor of a bill I introduced early last year, H.R. 2555, which incorporated these student loan provisions, to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER). The gentleman's work on both the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch appropriations and as ranking member of the Committee on House Administration has been exemplary and tireless on this issue. We could not have done this without the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), so I want to say thanks to the gentleman. I am sure all of our House employees would like to thank the gentleman also today.

Just a bit of history on this provision. Early last year, I introduced H.R.

2555 with the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) as the lead cosponsor. This bill would have provided student loan forgiveness for all legislative branch employees. I tried to offer an amendment in last year's legislative branch appropriations bill, but it was not allowed by the Committee on Rules. While I was pleased that subsequently Senate employees were included in the other body's version of the legislative branch appropriations act, and the Capitol Police were included in other legislation last year, we had hoped that we could have included all Hill staff.

Once again, I am very thankful to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), to the ranking member, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for their inclusion of loan forgiveness provisions this year.

As a former House staff member and as the employer of a number of staffers who have a great deal of student loans, I strongly support loan forgiveness for all legislative branch employees. I believe it is essential that we establish such a program for the legislative branch. Employees on Capitol Hill on average earn less than their executive branch counterparts, but they still have the same student loan debt. Executive branch and Senate employees have loan forgiveness, and our congressional employees should have it also. They work long hours, and they provided the expertise for us to deliberate public policy for the betterment of our country and for the entire world.

Loan forgiveness is really an excellent tool for attracting and retaining the fantastic staff that we work with each and every day. It is also one of the important ways that we can compete with the private sector, which really does offer higher salaries and other benefits. Many young people want to come to work for the United States Congress and dedicate themselves to public service, but they cannot afford to when they owe tens of thousands of dollars in student loans. This new program will make public service more attractive to them.

Additionally, many support personnel in the legislative branch, many are Architect of the Capitol employees, cannot afford to go to college in the first place. So a student loan forgiveness program would be immensely helpful in allowing them to take college classes. The AOC staff work hard each and every day to make sure that our offices are clean and our buildings are well taken care of. But, unfortunately, they are one of the few categories of Hill staffers that were not included in this loan forgiveness program, and I am delighted that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is committed to working with us to make sure that we include them, or at least attempt to once we get into conference. I think we owe it to the people who take care of us. We owe it to them to add them to this program, and I hope Members will join us in sup-

porting this provision when we go to conference.

In conclusion, I must thank my legislative director, Danielle LeClair, for her diligence, her focus, and hard work on this. Her staying the course did help us get this far. I also thank Mike Harrison on the staff of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for his cooperation and hard work. Again, I thank the ranking member for really carrying out the provisions which were included in my legislation last year by expanding the student loan forgiveness program, and hope that we can work together as we move forward to include the AOC staff.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. LEE. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership and extraordinary efforts on behalf of all of the employees of the legislative branch. I know her deep concern for the Architect's office, which is a sort of hybrid of the legislative branch. I appreciate very much the gentlewoman giving credit to a lot of other people, but she has been the spark plug on this issue and the engine behind it.

I wanted to also say that Liz Dawson of our committee was extraordinarily helpful in getting us to this point, as well as the other staffers that were mentioned.

And more importantly, I know that the employees of the House and of the Architect's office and others on Capitol Hill appreciate the gentlewoman's work.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), who has been the national leader on smart growth policies and is probably going to suggest some smart policies for the Congress.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the hard work that has been undertaken by the subcommittee dealing with the quality of life here on Capitol Hill for our employees, for the tens of thousands of Washington, D.C. residents, and for the millions of visitors who come to the Capitol every year, many of whom are outside right now as we are deliberating in the Chamber.

I think it is important for the committee to continue its work in focusing on what is going on around the Capitol during these difficult times. I appreciate the concern dealing with the security of our visitors, of our neighbors, our employees, and of the men and women who are in Congress itself. At times, however, some things happen that we find sort of mystifying.

As chairman of the Bicycle Caucus, I have received some people who are sort of mystified about the signage that has appeared around Capitol Hill indicating that no longer are bicycles welcomed on the Capitol grounds and streets surrounding the Capitol. It is somewhat ironic because bicycles have been an important part of the circulation around here. People wonder why



we are prohibiting in the name of security people who use this as an important passageway. Many bicycle commuters who live near the Capitol ride to their downtown offices, staying off the streets, not contributing to congestion and air pollution. One of the few bicycle lanes that has been available has been through the Capitol grounds. One of the most convenient follows East Capitol right to the doorstep of the Capitol where some of our employees can come, and others have gone around on down the Mall and to its monuments. Now we have these signs that say people cannot do this any more.

Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful we can be sensitive to what this is doing to the people who enjoy cycling around here, tourists or employees or commuters. Currently the only legal option for bicyclists is to travel on heavily trafficked, four-lane thoroughfares with no shoulders around Capitol Hill.

I would suggest that perhaps Congress can lead by example by making sure that our campus is amenable to men and women who use cycling to commute. While we work to ensure safety and access for the surrounding community and visitors alike, it is no reason that we have to barricade these grounds off to bicyclists.

With the recent groundbreaking of the visitors center, it is clear that it is time to address long-term plans, including, parking, circulation and cycling. I sincerely hope that we can use the influence of this august subcommittee to help the Capitol Police and the Architect of the Capitol develop plans that accommodate cyclists and visitors. We must not ignore the need of local citizens who should have input as well. We need to make sure that we are working with the citizens who are our neighbors who were never consulted.

I hope that we can find language that Members can help us with that encourages a different approach so that we are aware that we are part of the community here in Washington, D.C., that the impacts that we make affect the health, safety and economy and overall livability of tens of thousands of residents on the Hill, millions of visitors every year, and the fact that the bicycle is not a terrorist threat. The bicycle provides an opportunity to improve the quality of life on the Hill for tourists, for employees, and for our neighbors.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK).

(Mr. STARK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

It is my understanding that the gentleman from Virginia will be offering an amendment to reduce the amount of funds for the Joint Committee on Taxation of which I am a Member. The

issue at hand is the production of a report that may or may not be complete but which the general public, through reports in the press, suspects is complete.

There are several issues involved here, but the principal issue is that a joint committee with the long record of serving on a bipartisan, bicameral nature should not selectively withhold information from Members. I rather suspect that the rules of the House give any Member of the House a right to go in and look at committee records. That is generally the case, and in the absence of any rules prohibiting that, it could be done. It might raise a question of personal privilege in the House. It ought not to.

Regardless of who has requested the reports or regardless of what the reports will say, it does not translate into legislation. It ought not to disadvantage anyone. Much of the information that is of an exciting nature has already been made public in *Forbes* magazine. Whether it is accurate or not, we do not know.

But for us to begin on a partisan basis to withhold information that is produced by joint committees, whether it is the Congressional Budget Office or GAO or the joint committee, I think takes us down a road that we should all be very hesitant to travel.

□ 1500

While the gentleman from Virginia's amendment is a harsh remedy, it could easily be solved by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, who also serves as chair of the Joint Committee on Taxation, agreeing to make that report available, at least to members of the Joint Committee on Taxation. I am sure, given that kind of an assurance, the gentleman from Virginia would withhold. That would seem to me to be a way to resolve it and not start a precedent in the House of withholding information because someone has the power to do it. I think it is a bad precedent. I am not sure the information we are talking about is going to make huge changes in the tax law, but I think we are all entitled to it. I urge my colleagues to think about supporting the gentleman from Virginia's amendment on the basis of not changing a long-held precedent in the House of being able to rely on jointly produced, bipartisan, bicameral information that is useful to all of us.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, as the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy of the House Science Committee, and as a conferee for the National Energy Strategy bill, I would like to thank the Subcommittee Chairman and floor manager of the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill. First, I want to compliment the gentleman for providing the needed funding for the ongoing efforts of the Architect of the Capitol to improve the energy efficiency of the buildings of the Capitol complex. It is important that we in the Congress practice what we preach, both as an example to others and to make the best use of taxpayer dollars by getting the most out of our

energy related expenditures. In this regard, it has come to my attention that the Capitol Power Plant provides heat for buildings in the Capitol complex but is not currently used to generate electric power. It occurs to me that there is an opportunity here to not only capture the efficiency benefits of Combined Heat and Power but also to provide emergency backup power for the Capitol complex in the event of disruption of the local grid. It is my understanding that funding provided in the bill will allow the Architect of the Capitol to undertake the needed studies to determine the feasibility of such a generation demonstration project.

The Legislative Branch Appropriations bill includes \$267.7 million in funding for various operational and maintenance activities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$40.6 million below the amount requested by the President and \$17.7 million below the amount provided last year. These funds specifically include support for continued efforts to seek energy and operations savings such as this feasibility study.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, today I voted for the fiscal year 2003 Appropriations Bill for the Legislative Branch. I am pleased with the focus Congress has given to livability in this bill through increased funding for the Capitol Police, important provisions for staff, and the direction to improve the Capitol Grounds.

The Capitol Police will receive additional funding to help retain officers on the force and pay them for the significant overtime they have worked to protect the Capitol and visitors since September 11. This bill includes tuition payment provisions that will help attract and retain both congressional staff and officers.

I am pleased to see the Legislative Branch catch up with much of the rest of the Federal Government and private employers across the country by providing funds to increase the staff transit benefit to \$100 per month. Transit benefits are a valuable incentive that help reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality, and save transportation costs for hardworking families.

The Capitol grounds have been ransacked since September 11, first by excessive and ill thought out security measures and now by the beginning construction phases of the planned Capitol Visitors Center. The bill contains language that directs that an English Elm Tree estimated to be 130 to 160 years old cannot be removed or cut down without approval of the House and Senate Appropriations committees. The committee is also working to ensure there is a long-term vision for bicycle and pedestrian accessibility on and around the Capitol grounds, which will improve the livability of congressional employees, neighboring residents, and visitors alike.

For these reasons I support passage of this bill.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment through page 61, line 16.

The text of the bill through page 61, line 16 is as follows:

H.R. 5121

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, namely:

**TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS**  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$960,406,000, as follows:

**HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES**

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$16,530,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$1,979,000, including \$25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$1,899,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$2,309,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$1,624,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$1,214,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities, \$446,000; Republican Steering Committee, \$834,000; Republican Conference, \$1,397,000; Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, \$1,490,000; Democratic Caucus, \$741,000; nine minority employees, \$1,337,000; training and program development—majority, \$290,000; training and program development—minority, \$290,000; Cloakroom Personnel—majority, \$340,000; and Cloakroom Personnel—minority, \$340,000.

**MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES**  
**INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL**  
**EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL**

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$476,536,000.

**COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES**

**STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT**

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$108,741,000: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2004.

**COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS**

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$24,200,000, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2004.

**SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES**

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$151,027,000, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including not more than \$13,000, of which not more than \$10,000 is for the Family Room, for official representation and reception expenses, \$20,032,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages, and including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$5,097,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Offi-

cer, \$104,363,000, of which \$7,693,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$3,947,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Operations, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$894,000; for the Office of the Chaplain, \$149,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian and \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, \$1,464,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$2,168,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$5,852,000; for salaries and expenses of the Corrections Calendar Office, \$915,000; and for other authorized employees, \$146,000.

**ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES**

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$183,372,000, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$3,384,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$410,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$178,888,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, inter-parliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$690,000.

**CHILD CARE CENTER**

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives Child Care Center, such amounts as are deposited in the account established by section 312(d)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (40 U.S.C. 184g(d)(1)), subject to the level specified in the budget of the Center, as submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

SEC. 101. (a) **REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES" shall be available only for fiscal year 2003. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for fiscal year 2003 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) **REGULATIONS.**—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

SEC. 102. (a) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund for the House of Representatives to be known as the Net Expenses of Equipment Revolving Fund (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Revolving Fund"), consisting of funds deposited by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives from amounts provided by offices of the House of Representatives to purchase, lease, obtain, and maintain the equipment located in such offices, and amounts

provided by Members of the House of Representatives (including Delegates and Resident Commissioners to the Congress) to purchase, lease, obtain, and maintain furniture for their district offices.

(b) Amounts in the Revolving Fund shall be used by the Chief Administrative Officer without fiscal year limitation to purchase, lease, obtain, and maintain equipment for offices of the House of Representatives and furniture for the district offices of Members of the House of Representatives (including Delegates and Resident Commissioners to the Congress).

(c) The Revolving Fund shall be treated as a category of allowances and expenses for purposes of section 101(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993 (2 U.S.C. 95b(a)).

(d) This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2003 and each succeeding fiscal year, except that for purposes of making deposits into the Revolving Fund under subsection (a), the Chief Administrative Officer may deposit amounts provided by offices of the House of Representatives during fiscal year 2002 or any succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 103. Effective with respect to fiscal year 2003 and each succeeding fiscal year, any amount received by House Information Resources from any office of the House of Representatives as reimbursement for services provided shall be deposited in the Treasury for credit to the account of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 104. Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) does not apply to purchases and contracts for supplies or services for any office of the House of Representatives in any fiscal year.

SEC. 105. (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Chief Administrative Officer shall establish a program under which an employing office of the House of Representatives may agree to repay (by direct payment on behalf of the employee) any student loan previously taken out by an employee of the office. For purposes of this section, a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) shall not be considered to be an employee of the House of Representatives.

(b) **REGULATIONS.**—The Committee on House Administration shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the program under this section.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program under this section during fiscal year 2003 and each succeeding fiscal year.

**PROGRAM TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

SEC. 106. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to promote an increase in opportunities for individuals with disabilities to provide services to the House of Representatives, the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives is authorized to—

(1) enter into 1 or more contracts with non-governmental entities to provide for the performance of services for offices of the House of Representatives by individuals with disabilities who are employees of, or under contract with, such entities; and

(2) provide reasonable accommodations, including assistive technology devices and assistive technology services, to enable such individuals to perform such services under such contracts.

(b) **ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM.**—The Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, in entering into any contract under subsection (a), shall seek to ensure that—

(1) traditional and nontraditional outreach efforts are used to attract individuals with disabilities for educational benefit and employment opportunities in the House;

(2) the non-governmental entity provides adequate education and training for individuals with disabilities to enhance such employment opportunities; and

(3) efforts are made to educate employing offices in the House about opportunities to employ individuals with disabilities.

(c) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be appropriated from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives \$500,000 to carry out this section for each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2007.

#### JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

##### JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$3,658,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

##### JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$7,323,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House: *Provided*, That \$590,000 of such amount shall not be made available until the Joint Committee publicly releases the report on tax evasion by expatriates which was requested by the Honorable William Archer, the former chair of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

##### OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including: (1) an allowance of \$2,175 per month to the Attending Physician; (2) an allowance of \$725 per month each to four medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician; (3) an allowance of \$725 per month to two assistants and \$580 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and (4) \$1,414,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$3,000,000, of which \$300,000 shall remain available until expended, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

##### CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE

For salaries and expenses of the Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office, \$3,035,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to employ more than 58 individuals: *Provided further*, That the Capitol Guide Board is authorized, during emergencies, to employ not more than two additional individuals for not more than 120 days each, and not more than 10 additional individuals for not more than 6 months each, for the Capitol Guide Service.

##### STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

For the preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, of the statements for the second session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriations bills as required by law, \$30,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to supervise the work.

#### CAPITOL POLICE

##### SALARIES

For the Capitol Police for salaries of officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay differential, and Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$175,675,000, to be disbursed by the Capitol Police.

##### GENERAL EXPENSES

For the Capitol Police for necessary expenses, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, not more than \$2,000 for the awards program, and not more than \$5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, postage, communication services, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, \$43,000,000, of which \$7,632,000 shall remain available until expended, to be disbursed by the Capitol Police or their delegate: *Provided*, That \$5,000,000 of the amount provided is withheld from obligation subject to the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2003 shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury from funds available to the Department of the Treasury.

##### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care, and operation of buildings and grounds of the United States Capitol Police, \$37,500,000, of which \$36,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That \$13,000,000 of the amount provided is withheld from obligation subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate: *Provided further*, That of this amount, not more than \$3,500,000 may be used for studying, planning, designing, and architect and engineer services, except that this amount may be increased to a greater amount determined by the Architect of the Capitol to be necessary for such purposes if the Architect notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate of the determination, the greater amount, and the Architect's reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That any amounts provided to the Architect of the Capitol prior to the date of the enactment of this Act for maintenance, care, and operation of buildings of the United States Capitol Police which remain unobligated as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be transferred to the account under this heading.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 107. Amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2003 for the Capitol Police may be transferred between the headings "SALARIES", "GENERAL EXPENSES", and "ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL", "CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS", upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SEC. 108. During fiscal year 2003 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Capitol Police may—

(1) enter into contracts for the acquisition of severable services for a period that begins

in 1 fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year to the same extent as the head of an executive agency under the authority of section 303L of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253l); and

(2) enter into multi-year contracts for the acquisitions of property and nonaudit-related services to the same extent as executive agencies under the authority of section 304B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254c).

SEC. 109. (a) Within the limits of available appropriations, the Capitol Police may dispose of surplus or obsolete property of the Capitol Police by inter-agency transfer, donation, sale, trade-in, or any other appropriate method.

(b) Any amounts received by the Capitol Police from the disposition of property pursuant to subsection (a) shall be credited to the account established for the general expenses of the Capitol Police, and shall be available to carry out the purposes of such account during the fiscal year in which the amounts are received and the following fiscal year.

(c) This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2003 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 110. (a) TRANSFER OF DISBURSING FUNCTION.—(1) The Chief of the Capitol Police shall be the disbursing officer for the Capitol Police. Any reference in any law or resolution before the enactment of this section to funds paid or disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate relating to the pay and allowances of Capitol Police officers, members, and employees shall be deemed to refer to the Chief of the Capitol Police.

(2) Any statutory function, duty, or authority of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate as disbursing officers for the Capitol Police shall transfer to the Chief as the single disbursing officer for the Capitol Police.

(3) Until such time as the Chief notifies the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate that systems are in place for discharging the disbursing functions under this subsection, the House of Representatives and the Senate shall continue to serve as the disbursing authority on behalf of the Capitol Police.

(b) TREASURY ACCOUNTS.—(1) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a separate account for the Capitol Police, to be deposited appropriations received by the Chief of the Capitol Police and available for the salaries of the Capitol Police.

(2) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a separate account for the Capitol Police, to be deposited appropriations received by the Chief of the Capitol Police and available for the general expenses of the Capitol Police.

(c) TRANSFER OF FUNDS, ASSETS, ACCOUNTS, RECORDS, AND AUTHORITY.—(1) The Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate are hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Chief of the Capitol Police all funds, assets, accounts, and copies of original records of the Capitol Police that are in the possession or under the control of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate in order that all such items may be available for the unified operation of the Capitol Police. Any funds so transferred shall be deposited in the Treasury accounts established under subsection (b) and be available to the Chief for the same purposes as, and in like manner and subject to the

same conditions as, the funds prior to the transfer.

(2) Any transfer authority existing prior to the enactment of this Act granted to the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate for salaries, expenses, and operations of the Capitol Police shall be transferred to the Chief.

(d) **UNEXPENDED BALANCES.**—Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 2003 and succeeding fiscal years that are subject to disbursement by the Chief of the Capitol Police shall be withdrawn as of September 30 of the second fiscal year following the period or year for which provided. Unpaid obligations chargeable to any of the balances so withdrawn or appropriations for prior years shall be liquidated from any appropriations for the same general purpose, which, at the time of payment, are available for disbursement.

(e) **HIRING AUTHORITY; ELIGIBILITY FOR SAME BENEFITS AS HOUSE EMPLOYEES.**—(1) The Chief of the Capitol Police, in carrying out the duties of office, is authorized to appoint, hire, discharge, and set the terms, conditions, and privileges of employment of officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police, subject to and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

(2) Officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police who are appointed by the Chief under the authority of this subsection shall be subject to the same type of benefits (including the payment of death gratuities, the withholding of debt, and health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits) as are provided to employees of the House of Representatives, and any such individuals serving as officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be subject to the same rights, protections, pay, and benefits received prior to such date.

(f) **WORKER'S COMPENSATION.**—(1) There shall be established a separate account in the Capitol Police for purposes of making payments for officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police under section 8147 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, payments may be made from the account established under paragraph (1) of this subsection without regard to the fiscal year for which the obligation to make such payments is incurred.

(g) **EFFECT ON EXISTING LAW.**—(1) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to reduce the pay or benefits of any officer, member, or employee of the Capitol Police whose pay was disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate prior to the enactment of this Act.

(2) All provisions of law inconsistent with this section are hereby superseded to the extent of the inconsistency.

(h) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—(1) Section 1821 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (40 U.S.C. 206) is amended by striking the third sentence.

(2) Section 1822 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (40 U.S.C. 207) is repealed.

(3) Section 9C of the Act entitled "An Act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes", approved July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 207a) is amended by striking the second sentence.

(4) Section 111 of title I of the Act entitled "Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977, and for other purposes", approved May 4, 1977 (2 U.S.C. 64-3), is amended—

(A) by striking "Secretary of the Senate" and inserting "Chief of the Capitol Police"; and

(B) by striking "United States Senate" and inserting "Capitol Police".

(i) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect October 1, 2002, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

**SEC. 111. (a) CONDITIONS FOR RECRUITMENT AND RELOCATION BONUSES.**—Section 909(a) of chapter 9 of the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (40 U.S.C. 207b-2; Public Law 107-117; 115 Stat. 2320) (in this section referred to as the "Act") is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "determines that the Capitol Police would be likely, in the absence of such a bonus, to encounter difficulty in filling the position" and inserting "in the sole discretion of the Chief, determines that such a bonus will assist the Capitol Police in recruitment efforts"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) **DETERMINATIONS NOT APPEALABLE OR REVIEWABLE.**—Any determination of the Chief under this subsection shall not be appealable or reviewable in any manner."

(b) **CONDITIONS FOR RETENTION ALLOWANCES.**—Section 909(b) of the Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

(B) by striking "if—" and inserting "if the Chief, in the sole discretion of the Chief, determines that such a bonus will assist the Capitol Police in retention efforts."; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking "the reduction or elimination of a retention allowance may not be appealed" and inserting "any determination of the Chief under this subsection, or the reduction or elimination of a retention allowance, shall not be appealable or reviewable in any manner".

(c) **TUITION REIMBURSEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 909 of the Act is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) **TUITION REIMBURSEMENT.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to recruit or retain highly qualified personnel, the Chief of the Capitol Police shall establish a tuition reimbursement program for officers and members of the Capitol Police who are enrolled in or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education in a course of study relating to law enforcement.

"(2) **CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY.**—In addition to meeting any other conditions the Chief may by regulation impose, an officer or member of the Capitol Police may participate in the tuition reimbursement program under this subsection only if—

"(A) the officer or member agrees in writing, before receiving any reimbursement under the program, to remain in the service of the Capitol Police for a period specified by the Chief (not less than 3 years), unless involuntarily separated; and

"(B) the officer or member has not participated, and agrees in writing not to participate in, any student loan repayment program covering the academic program involved.

"(3) **CAP ON AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENT.**—The total amount reimbursed with respect to any individual under the program established under this subsection may not exceed \$40,000."

(2) **DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief of the Capitol Police shall promulgate any regulations required to carry out the amendment made by paragraph (1).

**SEC. 112. (a) ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR EMPLOYEES WITH SPECIALTY ASSIGNMENTS AND PROFICIENCIES.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITIONS.**—The Chief of the Capitol Police may establish and determine, from time to time, positions in salary classes of officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police to be designated as employees with specialty assignments or proficiencies, based on the experience, education, training, or other appropriate factors required to carry out the duties of such employees.

(2) **ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION.**—In addition to the regularly scheduled rate of basic pay, each officer, member, or employee holding a position designated under this subsection shall receive a per annum amount determined by the Chief, except that—

(A) such amount may not exceed 25% of the member's or employee's annual rate of basic pay; and

(B) such amount may not be paid in a calendar year to the extent that, when added to the total basic pay paid or payable to such officer, member, or employee for service performed in the year, such amount would cause the total to exceed the annual rate of basic pay payable for level II of the Executive Schedule, as of the end of such year.

(3) **MANNER OF PAYMENT.**—The additional compensation authorized by this subsection shall be paid to an officer or employee in the same manner as the regular compensation paid to the officer or employee.

(b) **RECRUITMENT OF FORMER MILITARY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL WITHOUT REGARD TO AGE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chief of the Capitol Police shall carry out any activities and programs to recruit former members of the uniformed services and former officers of other law enforcement agencies to serve as members of the Capitol Police without regard to the age of such former members and former officers.

(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect any provision of law or any rule or regulation providing for the mandatory separation of members of the Capitol Police on the basis of age, or any provision of law or any rule or regulation regarding the calculation of retirement or other benefits for members of the Capitol Police.

(c) **AUTHORIZING PREMIUM PAY TO ENSURE AVAILABILITY OF PERSONNEL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chief of the Capitol Police may provide premium pay to officers and members of the Capitol Police to ensure the availability of such officers and members for unscheduled duty in excess of a 40-hour work week, based on the needs of the Capitol Police, in the same manner and subject to the same terms and conditions as premium pay provided to criminal investigators under section 554a of title 5, United States Code (subject to paragraph (2)).

(2) **CAP ON TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.**—Premium pay for an officer or member under this subsection may not be paid in a calendar year to the extent that, when added to the total basic pay paid or payable to such officer or member for service performed in the year, such pay would cause the total to exceed the annual rate of basic pay payable for level II of the Executive Schedule, as of the end of such year.

(d) **INCREASE IN RATES APPLICABLE TO NEWLY-APPOINTED MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES.**—The Chief of the Capitol Police may compensate newly-appointed officers, members, and civilian employees of the Capitol Police at an annual rate of basic compensation in excess of the lowest rate of compensation otherwise applicable to the position to which the employee is appointed, except that in no case may such a rate be

greater than the maximum annual rate of basic compensation otherwise applicable to the position.

(e) OVERTIME COMPENSATION FOR OFFICERS AND MEMBERS AT RANK OF LIEUTENANT OR HIGHER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief of the Capitol Police may provide for the compensation of overtime work of officers and members of the Capitol Police at the rank of lieutenant and higher. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect the compensation of overtime work of officers and members of the Capitol Police at any rank not described in the previous sentence.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In providing for the compensation of overtime work under this subsection, the Chief shall provide the compensation in the same manner and subject to the same terms and conditions which are applicable to the compensation of overtime work of officers and members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division and the United States Park Police who serve at the rank of lieutenant and higher, in accordance with section 1 of the Act entitled “An Act to provide a 5-day week for officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the White House Police force, and for other purposes”, approved August 15, 1950 (sec. 5-1304, D.C. Official Code).

(f) TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PERSONNEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 41 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**“§ 4120. Training for officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police**

“(a) The Chief of the Capitol Police may, by regulation, make applicable such provisions of this chapter as the Chief determines necessary to provide for training of officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police. The regulations shall provide for training which, in the determination of the Chief, is consistent with the training provided by agencies under the preceding sections of this chapter.

“(b) The Office of Personnel Management shall provide the Chief of the Capitol Police with such advice and assistance as the Chief may request in order to enable the Chief to carry out the purposes of this section.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 41 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

“4120. Training for officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police.”

(g) APPLICATION OF PREMIUM PAY LIMITS ON ANNUALIZED BASIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any limits on the amount of premium pay which may be earned by officers and members of the Capitol Police during emergencies (as determined by the Capitol Police Board) shall be applied by the Chief of the Capitol Police on an annual basis and not on a pay period basis.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to hours of duty occurring on or after September 11, 2001.

(h) CORRECTION OF DISPARITY WITHIN CLASSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief of the Capitol Police shall adjust the basic pay of members of the Capitol Police to the extent necessary to ensure that all members within the same rank who are within the same service class are paid the same annual rate of basic pay, except that no member of the Capitol Police may be subject to a reduction in the member's rate of basic pay as a result of this subsection.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to pay periods beginning on or after October 1, 2001.

(i) EFFECTIVE DATE; REGULATIONS.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as otherwise provided, this section shall apply with respect to pay periods beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief of the Capitol Police shall promulgate any regulations required to carry out this section.

SEC. 113. (a) CAPITOL POLICE BOARD; COMPOSITION; REDEFINING MISSION.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Capitol Police Board is to oversee and support the Capitol Police in its mission and to advance coordination between the Capitol Police and the Sergeants at Arms of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in their law enforcement capacities, and the Congress. Consistent with this purpose, the Capitol Police Board shall establish general goals and objectives covering its major functions and operations to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations.

(2) COMPOSITION.—The Capitol Police Board shall consist of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Chief of the Capitol Police, and the Architect of the Capitol. The Chief of Capitol Police shall serve in an ex-officio capacity and be a non-voting member of the Board.

(3) CHAIR POSITION.—The position of chair of the Capitol Police Board shall rotate between the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate every other year.

(b) INITIAL REVIEW AND REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Capitol Police Board shall—

(1) examine the mission of the Capitol Police Board and, based on that analysis, redefine the Capitol Police Board's mission, mission-related processes, and administrative processes;

(2) conduct an assessment of the effectiveness and usefulness of its statutory functions in contributing to the Capitol Police Board's ability to carry out its mission and meet its goals, including an explanation of the reasons for any determination that the statutory functions are appropriate and advisable in terms of its purpose, mission, and long-term goals; and

(3) submit to the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives and the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate a report on the results of its examination and assessment, including recommendations for any legislation that the Capitol Police Board considers appropriate and necessary.

(c) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be established in the Capitol Police an Executive Director for the Capitol Police Board to act as a central point for communication and enhance the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the Capitol Police Board's administrative activities.

(2) APPOINTMENT; COMPENSATION.—The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Chief of Police in consultation with the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. The Executive Director shall be paid at an annual rate of compensation equal to the annual rate of basic pay payable under level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(3) DUTIES.—The Executive Director shall be assigned to, and report to, the Chairman of the Board. The Executive Director shall assist the Capitol Police Board in developing, documenting, and implementing a clearly defined process for additional tasks assigned to the Capitol Police Board under this section, and shall perform any additional duties assigned by the Capitol Police Board.

(d) DOCUMENTATION.—

(1) FUNCTIONS AND PROCESSES.—The Capitol Police Board shall document its functions and processes, including its mission statement, policies, directives, and operating procedures established or revised under subsection (a)(1) or (b), and make such documentation available for examination to the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, the Capitol Police, and the Comptroller General.

(2) MEETINGS.—The Capitol Police Board shall document Board meetings and make the documentation available for distribution to the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives and the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate.

(e) ASSISTANCE OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—Upon request, the Comptroller General shall provide assistance to the Capitol Police Board in carrying out its responsibilities under this subsection.

(f) REFERENCES IN LAW; EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—(1) Any reference in any law or resolution in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act to the “Capitol Police Board” shall be deemed to refer to the Capitol Police Board as composed under subsection (a)(2).

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction, powers, or prerogatives of the Capitol Police Board or its individual members unless specifically provided herein.

SEC. 114. (a) Subsection (c) of the first section of Public Law 96-152 (40 U.S.C. 206-1) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) The annual rate of pay for the Chief of the Capitol Police shall be the amount equal to \$1,000 less than the lower of the annual rate of pay in effect for the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives or the annual rate of pay in effect for the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.”

(b) Section 907(b) of the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (40 U.S.C. 206 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The annual rate of pay for the Assistant Chief of the Capitol Police shall be the amount equal to \$1,000 less than the annual rate of pay in effect for the Chief of the Capitol Police.”

(c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply with respect to the first pay period beginning on or after the date of the enactment of the Act.

**OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, as authorized by section 305 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1385), \$2,059,000, of which \$254,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2004.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION**

SEC. 115. (a) If any person files with the Office of Compliance or the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance a written response to any decision or report of the Office or the Board (as the case may be), the Office or the Board shall include such response in its final publication of the decision or report, unless the person directs the Office or the Board to exclude the response from publication.

(b) This section shall apply with respect to decisions and reports issued during fiscal year 2003 or any succeeding fiscal year.

**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, including not more than \$3,000 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$32,390,000, of which not more

than \$100,000 shall remain available until expended for the acquisition and partial support for implementation of a Central Financial Management System: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used for the purchase or hire of a passenger motor vehicle.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 116. The Director of the Congressional Budget Office may, by regulation, make applicable such provisions of section 3396 of title 5, United States Code, as the Director determines necessary to establish hereafter a program providing opportunities for employees of the Office to engage in details or other temporary assignments in other agencies, study, or uncompensated work experience which will contribute to the employees' development and effectiveness.

SEC. 117. The Director of the Congressional Budget Office is hereafter authorized to enter into agreements or contracts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5).

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

##### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for surveys and studies in connection with activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol; for all necessary expenses for the general and administrative support of the operations under the Architect of the Capitol including the Botanic Garden; electrical substations of the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; including furnishings and office equipment; including not more than \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, \$61,927,000, of which \$6,450,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007.

##### CAPITOL BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, \$32,062,000, of which \$19,065,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That of this amount, not more than \$4,465,000 may be used for studying, planning, designing, and architect and engineer services, except that this amount may be increased to a greater amount determined by the Architect of the Capitol to be necessary for such purposes if the Architect notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate of the determination, the greater amount, and the Architect's reasons therefor.

##### CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$8,125,000, of which \$1,530,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That of this amount, not more than \$330,000 may be used for studying, planning, designing, and architect and engineer services, except that this amount may be increased to a greater amount determined by the Architect of the Capitol to be necessary for such purposes if the Architect notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate of the determination, the greater amount, and the Architect's reasons therefor.

##### HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office

buildings, \$58,460,000, of which \$23,110,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That of this amount, not more than \$10,020,000 may be used for studying, planning, designing, and architect and engineer services, except that this amount may be increased to a greater amount determined by the Architect of the Capitol to be necessary for such purposes if the Architect notifies the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the determination, the greater amount, and the Architect's reasons therefor.

##### CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$107,173,000, of which \$66,450,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That not more than \$4,400,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2003: *Provided further*, That of this amount, not more than \$450,000 may be used for studying, planning, designing, and architect and engineer services, except that this amount may be increased to a greater amount determined by the Architect of the Capitol to be necessary for such purposes if the Architect notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate of the determination, the greater amount, and the Architect's reasons therefor.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 118. Notwithstanding any other provision of law: (a) section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) shall apply with respect to purchases and contracts for the Architect of the Capitol as if the reference to "\$25,000" in clause (1) of such section were a reference to "\$100,000"; and (b) the Architect may procure services, equipment, and construction for security related projects in the most efficient manner he determines appropriate.

SEC. 119. (a) Section 133(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-68; 115 Stat. 581), is amended—

(1) by adding at the end of paragraph (2) the following new subparagraph:

“(E) An individual who is covered by a collective bargaining agreement entered into by the Architect of the Capitol establishing terms and conditions of employment which include eligibility for life insurance, health insurance, retirement, and other benefits.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) The Architect of the Capitol shall make employer contributions for benefits for employees of the Architect (including temporary employees) directly to any third party designated to receive such contributions on behalf of the employees under a collective bargaining agreement, participation agreement, or any other arrangement entered into by the Architect which provides for such contributions.”.

(b) Any individual who exercised an option offered by the Architect of the Capitol under section 133(a)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002, prior to the date of the enactment of this Act may revoke the option during the 90-day period which begins on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 133(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002.

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

##### CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$86,241,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

##### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For authorized printing and binding for the Congress and the distribution of Congressional information in any format; printing and binding for the Architect of the Capitol; expenses necessary for preparing the semi-monthly and session index to the Congressional Record, as authorized by law (section 902 of title 44, United States Code); printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$90,143,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

This title may be cited as the “Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 2003”.

#### TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES

##### BOTANIC GARDEN

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic



Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$5,936,000, of which \$120,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That of this amount, not more than \$120,000 may be used for studying, planning, designing, and architect and engineer services, except that this amount may be increased to a greater amount determined by the Architect of the Capitol to be necessary for such purposes if the Architect notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate of the determination, the greater amount, and the Architect's reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for any activities of the National Garden.

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Union Catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$358,797,000, of which not more than \$6,500,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2003, and shall remain available until expended, under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150) and not more than \$350,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2003 and shall remain available until expended for the development and maintenance of an international legal information database and activities related thereto: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than the \$6,850,000: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$10,886,000 is to remain available until expended for acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and all other materials including subscriptions for bibliographic services for the Library, including \$40,000 to be available solely for the purchase, when specifically approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for additions to the collections: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than \$12,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Overseas Field Offices: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$2,200,000 shall remain available until expended for the acquisition and partial support for implementation of an Integrated Library System (ILS): *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$9,600,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of teaching educators how to incorporate the Library's digital collections into school curricula and shall be transferred to the educational consortium formed to conduct the "Joining Hands Across America: Local Community Initiative" project as approved by the Library: *Provided further*, That of the

amount appropriated, \$500,000, shall remain available until expended, shall be transferred to the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission for carrying out the purposes of Public Law 106-173, of which amount \$10,000 may be used for official representation and reception expenses of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$5,250,000 shall remain available until expended for the acquisition and partial support for implementation of a Central Financial Management System: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of developing a high-speed data transmission between the Library of Congress and educational facilities, libraries, or networks serving Western North Carolina.

#### COPYRIGHT OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$44,876,000, of which not more than \$24,911,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2003 under section 708(d) of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$6,191,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2003 under sections 111(d)(2), 119(b)(2), 802(h), and 1005 of such title: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$31,102,000: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$4,250 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars.

#### BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$56,522,000, of which \$20,256,000 shall remain available until expended.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Of the amounts appropriated to the Library of Congress in this Act, not more than \$5,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the incentive awards program.

SEC. 202. (a) For fiscal year 2003, the obligational authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$109,929,000.

(b) The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

(c) For fiscal year 2003, the Librarian of Congress may temporarily transfer funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—SALARIES AND EXPENSES" to the revolving fund for the FEDLINK Program and the Federal Research Program established under section 103 of the Library of Congress Fiscal Operations

Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-481; 2 U.S.C. 182c): *Provided*, That the total amount of such transfers may not exceed \$1,900,000: *Provided further*, That the appropriate revolving fund account shall reimburse the Library for any amounts transferred to it before the period of availability of the Library appropriation expires.

SEC. 203. NATIONAL DIGITAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND PRESERVATION PROGRAM.—The Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001 (as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of Public Law 106-554, 114 Stat. 2763A-194), division A, chapter 9, under the heading "Library of Congress" "Salaries and Expenses" is amended by striking "March 31, 2003" and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31, 2005".

SEC. 204. Section 2(c)(3) of the History of the House Awareness and Preservation Act (2 U.S.C. 183(c)(3)) is amended by inserting "excerpts of" after "dissemination of".

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$35,319,000, of which \$15,887,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2007 and \$5,500,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of this amount, not more than \$2,958,000 may be used for studying, planning, designing, and architect and engineer services, except that this amount may be increased to a greater amount determined by the Architect of the Capitol to be necessary for such purposes if the Architect notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate of the determination, the greater amount, and the Architect's reasons therefor.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

#### OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$29,661,000: *Provided*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for 2001 and 2002 to depository and other designated libraries: *Provided further*, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND

The Government Printing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Printing Office revolving fund: *Provided*, That not more than \$2,500 may be expended on the certification of the Public Printer in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for the hire or



purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Public Printer shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund and the funds provided under the headings "OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS" and "SALARIES AND EXPENSES" together may not be available for the full-time equivalent employment of more than 3,219 workyears (or such other number of workyears as the Public Printer may request, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate): *Provided further*, That activities financed through the revolving fund may provide information in any format.

#### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including not more than \$12,500 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States Code; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), 901(6), and 901(8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), 4081(6), and 4081(8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, \$453,534,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$2,210,000 of payments received under section 782 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available for use in fiscal year 2003: *Provided further*, That not more than \$790,000 of reimbursements received under section 9105 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available for use in fiscal year 2003: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants: *Provided further*, That payments hereunder to the Forum may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the American Consortium on International Public Administration (ACIPA) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of ACIPA costs as determined by the ACIPA, including any expenses attributable to membership of ACIPA in the International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

#### PAYMENT TO THE RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT CENTER TRUST FUND

For a payment to the Russian Leadership Development Center Trust Fund for financ-

ing activities of the Center for Russian Leadership Development, \$13,000,000.

#### TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SEC. 302. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2003 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

SEC. 303. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives and Senate, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

SEC. 304. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 305. Such sums as may be necessary are appropriated to the account described in subsection (a) of section 415 of the Congressional Accountability Act to pay awards and settlements as authorized under such subsection.

SEC. 306. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$2,000.

SEC. 307. The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the District of Columbia, is authorized to maintain and improve the landscape features, excluding streets and sidewalks, in the irregular shaped grassy areas bounded by Washington Avenue, SW on the northeast, Second Street SW on the west, Square 582 on the south, and the beginning of the I-395 tunnel on the southeast.

SEC. 308. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

SEC. 309. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), as enacted by reference in section 1(a)(2) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) through (h) as subsections (d) through (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) RUSSIAN EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN LEADERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the program established under subsection (b), the Center shall establish a program to carry out activities (including the awarding of grants) to enable emerging political leaders of the Federal Government and State and local governments to visit the Russian Federation to study the operation of political institutions, business organizations, and non-governmental organizations of the Russian Federation.

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (b) shall apply with respect to the program under this subsection in the same manner as such provisions apply to the program under subsection (b).”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 313 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1151) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, and to establish and administer the program described in subsection (c).”; and

(2) in subsection (i)(2) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)), by striking “Subsection (g)” and inserting “Subsection (h)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon enactment of this Act.

SEC. 310. (a) The Librarian of Congress and the Director of the Congressional Research Service shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that all materials of the Congressional Research Service which are provided and available to Members of Congress and officers and employees of the House of Representatives and Senate at the United States Capitol and Congressional office buildings (including materials provided through electronic means) may be provided and available to such individuals in the same manner and to the same extent at all other locations where such individuals carry out their official duties.

(b) This section shall apply to materials of the Congressional Research Service which are provided and available at any time after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 311. (a) Each office in the legislative branch which is responsible for preparing any written statement furnished under part 3 of subchapter A of chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on behalf of an person shall make the statement available to the person in an electronic format (at the direction of the person) which will enable the person to provide the statement electronically to a tax preparer or other provider of financial services.

(b) Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to statements prepared for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2002.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order to that portion of the bill?

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. NEY. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against section 110 on page 16, line 21 through page 21, line 17 of H.R. 5121 on the ground that this provision changes existing law in violation of clause 2 of House rule XXI and therefore is legislation included in a general appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any Members that desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on this point of order, because section 110 would improve the administration of the Capitol Police in a couple of ways. It eliminates the last vestiges of the old bifurcated payroll system from an earlier era in which some officers were

paid on the House payroll and others on the Senate payroll in placing all Capitol Police officers under a single, unified payroll. That is what we are trying to do in this bill. It also provides for vesting administrative responsibility for the funds, for personnel and for other resources of the agency in the chief of the Capitol Police. If the gentleman is successful in striking the language in this bill, you will continue the current inefficient system in which some paychecks for Capitol Police officers are paid by the House administration office while other officers are paid out of the Senate disbursing office. You will have two payrolls which does not make sense given that we have one police force that protects both the House and Senate. This is a serious administrative burden for the House, the Senate and the Capitol Police which we are trying to correct in this bill.

Currently officers may be posted on the House end of the Capitol and then moved to the Senate on another shift. Yet that same officer will be paid out of one payroll office or the other. We are just trying to update, to modernize, to make more intelligent the system of compensation and the system of management so that the chief of the Capitol Police has more direct authority over his officers. That is why the language is in. This should not be controversial language. This is constructive language. I would urge the gentleman to withdraw his point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other Members who would like to speak to the point of order?

Mr. NEY. Mr. Chairman, I think this is in the best interests of the entire force. It is not a matter of what has been completely historical but having elected officials of the House and the Senate to have a say about payroll versus turning it over to completely unelected individuals within this Capitol.

I would ask for a ruling, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The general provision identified by the point of order—section 110 of the bill—proposes to convey statutory authorities, to establish new accounts in the Treasury, and to directly change sundry existing laws. As such it constitutes legislation, in violation of clause 2(b) of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained, and section 110 is stricken from the bill.

Are there further points of order?

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against the provisions contained in title I, section 106, page 11, line 4 beginning with the word "Provided" through line 9 of this bill, H.R. 5121, on the grounds that this provision violates clause 2 of House rule XXI because it is legislation included in a general appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there Members who want to speak to the point of order?

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Yes, I do, Mr. Chairman. We were hoping that this would not be struck. I know the gentleman listened to the debate on the rule. It can become a partisan and contentious issue which we would prefer to avoid. That is why we put this language in the committee. We do not want to be punitive. We do not even want to be particularly divisive. All we wanted to do is to say this increase, beyond the \$6,377,000 that is going to the Joint Committee on Taxation, this increase of \$590,000 is simply suspended until the Congress receives the report that was requested 3 years ago and from what we understand was completed 2 years ago. If this language is not struck, then there is no more debate, we conclude this bill, we get the report, the Joint Committee on Taxation gets its increase and we avoid a very contentious and perhaps embarrassing debate for some people. We are not going to be embarrassed about it because we know we are doing the right thing by simply getting the report that we are told was done. I guess I sound a little like I am suggesting that we try to save you from yourselves, those people who really want to have this debate. We are ready for the debate, but we also think we ought to say we told you so, that if we go forward in this manner, I will raise an amendment, offer my amendment, it is, of course, in order and we are going to have an extended debate and a contentious one.

I would really suggest to the gentleman to avoid that divisiveness. I know he wants to see the report as much as I do. It is done. The taxpayers of America paid for it. I know they would like to know who has denounced their U.S. citizenship and gone overseas to avoid paying U.S. taxes. I know we would both like to see that. Let us withdraw the point of order. Let us go ahead, suspend the money and then the Joint Committee can get all the money that they have asked for once they give us the report that was asked for 3 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other Members who want to speak to the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The proviso identified by the point of order subjects a portion of the accompanying appropriation to a legislative condition precedent. It therefore constitutes a violation of clause 2(b) of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the proviso is stricken from the bill.

No amendment shall be in order except the amendment printed in House Report 107-586 and pro forma amendments offered by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, or their designees, for the purpose of debate.

The amendment printed in the report may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and

controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment.

It is now in order to consider the amendment printed in House Report 107-586.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MORAN OF VIRGINIA

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MORAN of Virginia:

Page 11, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$590,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 489, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As my colleagues know, I am reluctant to offer this, but I see no other way to insist that this report be released. After all, it has been 3 years since the report was requested.

In 1999, to prevent action on the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL)'s bill that would have restricted the ability of people to renounce their American citizenship and go overseas to avoid paying taxes, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means requested the Joint Committee on Taxation to do a study and report on that study the following year, 2000. We all know we do that a lot. If we do not want to face up to actions that many people feel necessary, we come up with a compromise. We say, "Well, let's do a study." And so that study was accepted by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) but not forgotten. He was willing to have the study done, but he feels very strongly, and I know he is going to want to speak for himself, that some action needs to be taken. The report has never been provided, presumably because its conclusions are very disturbing. The gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) has repeatedly requested the results of this report. The Joint Committee has refused to release it. These delays apparently have been efforts to protect wealthy expatriates. We have heard some debate excusing that decision to denounce their American citizenship and to move overseas in order to avoid paying their taxes to the United States Government. The gentleman from Georgia suggested this was understandable because they have lower rates of taxation. Let me just say to the gentleman, for those people who have moved to Bermuda or to Barbados or to Antigua or to any of these islands where the taxes, granted, are much lower, I doubt that those individuals if they are ever attacked are going to turn to the Bermuda navy to protect

them, or the Antigua air force, or the Jamaican marines. We pay for what we get, the strongest military in the world, and we all ought to be willing to pay for it. We all ought to be willing to pay for the costs of this government that keeps this country as prosperous and strong and free as it is. But freedom and democracy does not come cheap. And it is wrong for these people to denounce their citizenship because they are so wealthy they do not want to pay their share of funding our American military, their share of funding the education of our workforce, their share of the roads and the transportation systems that provide the infrastructure for their businesses. It is wrong. And the Committee found the specifics apparently to be very disturbing as to who has done this and how much money is being avoided. Yet the majority seems unwilling to release this information so we can act in an informed way and take appropriate legislative action on behalf of the American people, on behalf of all the other American taxpayers who are having to pay more money because these people, these cheats, are willing to go overseas, denounce their citizenship and avoid the responsibility of paying their fair share of taxes. It is not right. We need to get this information, and it is time. Three years later, it is time to get this information.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE).

□ 1515

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment to strike \$595,000 in funding for the Joint Committee on Taxation, a committee on which I serve. A reduction in funding will place a terrible burden on Congress as it attempts to produce important and necessary changes to the Tax Code.

That said, there is no doubt in my mind that the current revenue estimating process is flawed. Estimates do not take into account the total effect of revenue changes on the economy, including wages, prices, and consumer spending. We are locked into a model of estimating that only tips its hat to our dynamic economy.

In response to my inquiry during a February hearing of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Treasury Secretary stated, "Since I have been at Treasury, we have been working hard on this, the subject of estimation and looking at ways that we can bring to the Congress and to the American people not just the static estimates of the past but, as you characterize it, dynamic estimates so that everyone will have an opportunity to see the difference and, as we go through time, we can see which estimates turn out to be more correct through this process."

In another hearing, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in commenting on the revenue estimating process, made the following observation: "We make the one assumption that we know is wrong. That is, that lower taxes have a zero effect, and honest people can differ about how big the effect of any given measure might be, but the answer we know is wrong is the one we use. And I am hopeful that some progress will be made."

This is not a criticism of the committee or its staff. Instead, it is a criticism of the process that we as Members of Congress have allowed to develop over the years to ensure that we do not get the most comprehensive revenue estimates.

Fundamental reform to the revenue-estimating process which I am developing must occur. A reduction in funding to the joint committee will only lead to more incomplete estimates.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute, just to respond to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois on the Committee on Ways and Means. We want the Joint Committee on Taxation to perform its legitimate function. We wanted them to get all of the increase they asked for. What we wanted to do was simply suspend that increase until we get the report the Congress asked for. Chairman Bill Archer asked for it 3 years ago. It was due in the year 2000. We keep getting newspaper reports about what was in it, but apparently, people do not want to reveal what is in it.

Now, the majority, for some reason that eludes me, wants to help the committee avoid this being revealed to the public. It is the public's money. Every single taxpayer in America is paying more money because some of the wealthiest people who are earning their money in the United States are denouncing their citizenship and going overseas to these islands so that they do not have to pay their taxes. These no tax countries do not have any military, they do not have any infrastructure, they do not educate their people, and they live there because they can afford to because they are making money in the United States off the taxes that the American taxpayer is putting in to enable them to have an economy that is the strongest in the world. What parasites. They are safe and secure because the other American taxpayers are paying for their military that protects them. They make lots of money because of the investment other American taxpayers have made in America's infrastructure.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

(Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means because the

Joint Committee on Taxation is a bipartisan, nonpartisan research structure that is shared by both the House and the Senate. Some misstatements of fact have been made and I want to put it in its proper context.

If anyone does not think this is not a pure partisan political contest, they did not hear the gentleman from Virginia. They have decided this now is an issue that they can ride, and of all the people to make the statement is the gentleman from Virginia.

The chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation is the United States Senator from Montana, the Democrat, Senator BAUCUS. The request that was made to release this statement cannot be a former Member of Congress; it has to be a current Member of Congress. That request was made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

It has been said that the report has been completed. That simply is not true. How in the world could a report about ex-patriots started several years ago not be completed? The answer, very simple. The primary reason people give up their citizenship is not to pay taxes, but, more importantly, not to pay estate or death taxes.

Somebody may have noticed last year, the United States House of Representatives, the United States Senate changed the estate or death taxes. That is now the law of the land, a fundamentally different way that we are taxing death or estates. The committee had to go back and reevaluate the question of who was and who was not going to leave based upon a change in the law. It is the Joint Committee on Taxation, and the underlying tax structure changed, so they are not going to release a document based upon old law; they are going to offer a document on new law, and it is just about here.

So the statements saying it is finished are flat out not true. A Democrat asked for it, a Democrat is the chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation, and is it not ironic that it is Democrats who are going to punish nonpartisan, bipartisan professionals who they argue they are supportive of in terms of working conditions and requirements by cutting their money.

Now, if my colleagues understand it is politics, they understand what this amendment is all about. Ironically, it was the gentleman from Virginia who offered the motion that was declared out of order, passed by a voice vote of the Committee on Appropriations, so the Committee on Appropriations knew what it was doing. It was violating the Rules of the House in its own measure, and now we are forcing him to offer an amendment and exposing the political nature of the amendment.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), a distinguished member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding me this

time. I was wondering if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means would indulge me for an inquiry which might put this to rest.

I must plead that I am not familiar with all of the details; I did not read the *Forbes* article, so I am not sure what is purported to be in the report. But it is my understanding that Members of the House and certainly members of the committee, which he and I are, have the right to go in and look at committee files. Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, Members have a right to examine files. This is a report that is in progress. If the gentleman wishes to try to examine a report that is in progress, which clearly would not be conclusive, I think we can arrange that, if that is the concern that Members have.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I think that if that were the case, and I do not know, somebody would have some idea, it is certainly not secret.

I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman has an excellent idea, and I think, in fact, if the goal is to get to the bottom of where the committee is and where it is not, that would solve the problem, but to cut the money of these hard-working professionals is not the answer.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, as I say, that may very well be the solution to the gentleman's concern, that if Members were able to look at wherever the product is, it might satisfy the concerns that if there is something secret and untoward being held there, it might very well be the solution.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, it is a fact that the report is not completed. The argument that it is completed is simply not so because of the change in the tax law. But if someone wants to look at what is going on, we would assume the proper approach would be to ask the people who are involved.

The current chairman is the chairman of the Finance Committee, MAX BAUCUS, I would tell my colleague from California, but I am quite sure that we can work it out if somebody really wants to look at the report rather than making some kind of a partisan gesture.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, as the person that represents the Committee on Ways and Means on the Republican side very well knows, there are more than 50 provisions in this bill that required a waiver of a point of order. This provision did not get that waiver and stands out by exception.

Now, he makes a point about observing the rules. The point is, from our perspective, this was an exception to

the rule. Why? We had tried to work together, Republicans and Democrats; the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) and I have worked very well together. The gentleman is aware that he is the one that came in and said no, do not provide the waiver for this one issue on the study.

We do not want to punish the Joint Committee on Taxation employees. What we wanted to do was provide their entire increase. We are providing the base level that is currently funding their employees at \$6.3 million, but the increase, let us just suspend it so we can get the report, because for 3 years, we have not gotten the report.

I do not know why the gentleman does not want that report. He has the ability to get that report. If he was interested in providing legislation to stop these people who are denouncing their citizenship to avoid taxes, he has the ability to get that legislation. It is only the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) that has had to continue putting on the pressure to get this information. The American people want this information. They deserve to get it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I will yield every time the gentleman has a right to expect me to yield, so I am not yielding. I am going to respond to his points.

He has the opportunity and the responsibility to deal legislatively with the millions, tens of millions, probably hundreds of millions of dollars that are not being paid in to the American Treasury because there are some people, parasites, who will take advantage of our economy and take advantage of our military while making all kinds of money off the taxpayers' investments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I would agree with the gentleman from Virginia on the point that he indicates there are parasites in the system and there are people who live off of others' hard-earned money by the way in which they conduct themselves.

I would tell the gentleman the reason we objected to legislating on an appropriations bill, which is what the gentleman was trying to do, is the gentleman does not let us appropriate on our legislative vehicles. So it seems reasonable that if we get to legislate and you appropriate, that we do not confuse the two.

Let me then also say that this report is coming out. If the gentleman's concern is getting this report out, the gentleman's report is going to be gotten out but, surely, someone would notice the fundamental tax change, at least the gentleman often mentions it on the floor about how big it is and how sweeping it is, and perhaps we should not have done it.

□ 1530

And here we are not even willing to take it into consideration as a reason why the professionals at the Joint Committee on Taxation have to go back and completely rewrite the report on expatriation because of the principal role of estate taxes.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MCCRERY).

Mr. MCCRERY. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman from Virginia, I do not disagree with the gentleman's purpose here, but there seems to be either some misunderstanding or some misstatement of fact by somebody as to the status of the report.

I think the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK) said it correctly when he said that if the report is unfinished, indeed, and it is not a matter of somebody withholding a finished product, then maybe we could get to the bottom of it by inspecting the product in its current state.

I was prepared to debate this based on our information from the Joint Committee on Taxation that the report is indeed unfinished; that it was requested by Mr. Archer, and they began work on it. When Mr. Archer left, they stopped work on it. Then the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) just a few months ago requested that the report proceed, and indeed, they are proceeding. In fact, we are told that the Joint Committee on Taxation wrote the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the gentleman withdraw his amendment and let us work together to get to the bottom of this. I think there is a misunderstanding.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia. I consider myself a good friend of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), but he is wrong by offering this amendment today. We all feel we are supporters of our public employees.

Here is a situation: I, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, have a request in to the tax staff all the time, and sometimes they do not move fast enough, I think, or give me the response that I want; but I am not going to threaten their pay raise or threaten to take away their money, or to cut the number of staff in the Joint Committee on Taxation if they do not give me the result that I want.

The gentleman from California (Chairman THOMAS) and, of course, I assume the gentleman from Alabama (Chairman BACHUS), would say the same thing, the Democrat who is the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation says the report is going through the process and we are going to receive it.

But if I am not going to get the answer I want when I request a revenue

estimate on the proposal I have, whether it is to eliminate the marriage tax penalty or any other issue, I am not going to threaten the staff and threaten to take away their cost-of-living increase.

That is what this amendment does. If we adopt this amendment, we are taking away a cost-of-living increase for public servants, nonpartisan public servants.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise again in opposition to the Moran amendment. It is very creative. In fact, if we did this on everything we were unhappy with in this process, not only would we balance the budget, we would save the taxpayers billions of dollars.

Mr. Chairman, we hear there is a discrepancy in the report, but I think there has been a genuine effort on behalf of the majority to try to work out the time schedule and advance this report. Nobody is hiding anything. Nobody is shielding any report. In fact, we all want to see this very, very important information.

But I think, as the gentleman from Illinois just said, to cut salaries and budgets and use money as a fulcrum point against hard-working employees is unreasonable.

But if it is, in fact, reasonable under the gentleman's amendment, let us offer it on every appropriations bill, on every expenditure. In fact, let us reduce the spending in government because we are not satisfied, totally, with the reports. We could save billions of dollars by doing it.

This is not the appropriate time, not the appropriate place. We will get the report, and we will answer the charges. The Joint Committee on Taxation needs the funding. They should not have a punitive amendment on the floor today.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I think there is a misunderstanding. This is not about expatriates; it is about whether or not we are going to cut the Joint Committee on Taxation, a committee that is overworked right now. They take about 4,500 Member requests and process them. If we cut this back and deprive them of any cost-of-living adjustments, which Members of Congress get, we are doing a disservice to the revenue-estimating function of this Congress.

The study is not done yet. There is new tax policy to factor. They are going to get the study. We want to see the study. Let us not do this amendment and cut this vital funding, because if we do, Congress will not be well served in trying to do its job.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, it is unfortunate that this argument has occurred for this bill. I hope we can get some reconciliation in the future. But we do not need to cut \$590,000 for this study and these employees.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

#### RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 213, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 320]

#### AYES—206

|             |                |               |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Hastings (FL)  | Olver         |
| Ackerman    | Hill           | Ortiz         |
| Allen       | Hilleary       | Owens         |
| Andrews     | Hilliard       | Pallone       |
| Baca        | Hinchev        | Pascrell      |
| Baird       | Hinojosa       | Pastor        |
| Baldacci    | Hoefel         | Payne         |
| Baldwin     | Holden         | Pelosi        |
| Barcia      | Holt           | Peterson (MN) |
| Becerra     | Honda          | Phelps        |
| Bentsen     | Hoyer          | Pomeroy       |
| Berman      | Inslee         | Price (NC)    |
| Berry       | Israel         | Rahall        |
| Bishop      | Jackson (IL)   | Rangel        |
| Blagojevich | Jackson-Lee    | Reyes         |
| Blumenauer  | (TX)           | Rivers        |
| Borski      | Jefferson      | Rodriguez     |
| Boswell     | John           | Roemer        |
| Boucher     | Johnson, E. B. | Ross          |
| Boyd        | Jones (OH)     | Rothman       |
| Brady (PA)  | Kanjorski      | Roybal-Allard |
| Brown (FL)  | Kaptur         | Rush          |
| Brown (OH)  | Kennedy (RI)   | Sabo          |
| Capps       | Kildee         | Sanchez       |
| Capuano     | Kilpatrick     | Sanders       |
| Cardin      | Kind (WI)      | Sandlin       |
| Carson (IN) | Kleczka        | Sawyer        |
| Clay        | Kucinich       | Schakowsky    |
| Clement     | LaFalce        | Schiff        |
| Clyburn     | Lampson        | Scott         |
| Condit      | Langevin       | Serrano       |
| Conyers     | Lantos         | Sherman       |
| Costello    | Larsen (WA)    | Shimkus       |
| Coyne       | Larson (CT)    | Shows         |
| Cramer      | Lee            | Skelton       |
| Crowley     | Levin          | Slaughter     |
| Cummings    | Lewis (GA)     | Smith (WA)    |
| Davis (CA)  | Lofgren        | Snyder        |
| Davis (FL)  | Lucas (KY)     | Solis         |
| Davis (IL)  | Luther         | Spratt        |
| DeFazio     | Lynch          | Stark         |
| DeGette     | Maloney (CT)   | Stearns       |
| DeLaunt     | Maloney (NY)   | Stenholm      |
| DeLauro     | Markey         | Strickland    |
| Deutsch     | Matheson       | Stupak        |
| Dicks       | Matsui         | Tanner        |
| Dingell     | McCarthy (MO)  | Tauscher      |
| Doggett     | McCollum       | Taylor (MS)   |
| Dooley      | McDermott      | Thompson (CA) |
| Doyle       | McGovern       | Thompson (MS) |
| Duncan      | McIntyre       | Thurman       |
| Edwards     | McKinney       | Tierney       |
| Engel       | McNulty        | Towns         |
| Eshoo       | Meehan         | Turner        |
| Etheridge   | Meek (FL)      | Udall (CO)    |
| Evans       | Meeks (NY)     | Udall (NM)    |
| Farr        | Menendez       | Velazquez     |
| Fattah      | Millender      | Visclosky     |
| Filner      | McDonald       | Wamp          |
| Ford        | Miller, George | Watson (CA)   |
| Frank       | Mink           | Watt (NC)     |
| Frost       | Mollohan       | Waxman        |
| Gephardt    | Moore          | Weiner        |
| Gonzalez    | Moran (VA)     | Wexler        |
| Gordon      | Murtha         | Woolsey       |
| Green (TX)  | Nadler         | Wu            |
| Gutierrez   | Napolitano     | Wynn          |
| Hall (OH)   | Neal           |               |
| Hall (TX)   | Oberstar       |               |
| Harman      | Obey           |               |

#### NOES—213

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Aderholt      | Goode         | Paul          |
| Akin          | Goodlatte     | Pence         |
| Armey         | Goss          | Peterson (PA) |
| Bachus        | Graham        | Petri         |
| Baker         | Granger       | Pickering     |
| Ballenger     | Graves        | Pitts         |
| Barr          | Green (WI)    | Platts        |
| Bartlett      | Greenwood     | Pombo         |
| Barton        | Grucci        | Portman       |
| Bass          | Gutknecht     | Pryce (OH)    |
| Bereuter      | Hansen        | Putnam        |
| Biggert       | Hart          | Quinn         |
| Bilirakis     | Hastings (WA) | Radanovich    |
| Blunt         | Hayes         | Ramstad       |
| Boehrlert     | Hayworth      | Regula        |
| Boehner       | Hefley        | Rehberg       |
| Bonilla       | Herger        | Reynolds      |
| Bono          | Hobson        | Riley         |
| Boozman       | Hoekstra      | Rogers (KY)   |
| Brady (TX)    | Horn          | Rogers (MI)   |
| Brown (SC)    | Hostettler    | Rohrabacher   |
| Bryant        | Houghton      | Ros-Lehtinen  |
| Burr          | Hulshof       | Royce         |
| Burton        | Hunter        | Ryan (WI)     |
| Buyer         | Hyde          | Ryun (KS)     |
| Callahan      | Isakson       | Saxton        |
| Calvert       | Issa          | Schaffer      |
| Camp          | Istook        | Schrook       |
| Cannon        | Jenkins       | Sensenbrenner |
| Cantor        | Johnson (CT)  | Sessions      |
| Capito        | Johnson (IL)  | Shadegg       |
| Castle        | Johnson, Sam  | Shaw          |
| Chabot        | Jones (NC)    | Shays         |
| Chambliss     | Keller        | Sherwood      |
| Coble         | Kelly         | Shuster       |
| Collins       | Kennedy (MN)  | Simmons       |
| Combest       | Kerns         | Simpson       |
| Cooksey       | King (NY)     | Skeen         |
| Cox           | Kingston      | Smith (MI)    |
| Crane         | Kirk          | Smith (NJ)    |
| Crenshaw      | Knollenberg   | Smith (TX)    |
| Cubin         | Kolbe         | Souder        |
| Culberson     | LaHood        | Stump         |
| Cunningham    | Latham        | Sullivan      |
| Davis, Jo Ann | LaTourette    | Sununu        |
| Davis, Tom    | Leach         | Sweeney       |
| Deal          | Lewis (CA)    | Tancredo      |
| DeLay         | Lewis (KY)    | Tauzin        |
| DeMint        | Linder        | Taylor (NC)   |
| Diaz-Balart   | Lipinski      | Terry         |
| Doolittle     | LoBiondo      | Thomas        |
| Dreier        | Lucas (OK)    | Thornberry    |
| Dunn          | Manzullo      | Thune         |
| Ehlers        | McCrery       | Tiahrt        |
| Ehrlich       | McInnis       | Tiberi        |
| Emerson       | Mica          | Toomey        |
| English       | Miller, Dan   | Upton         |
| Everett       | Miller, Gary  | Vitter        |
| Ferguson      | Miller, Jeff  | Walden        |
| Flake         | Moran (KS)    | Walsh         |
| Fletcher      | Morella       | Watkins (OK)  |
| Foley         | Myrick        | Watts (OK)    |
| Forbes        | Nethercutt    | Weldon (FL)   |
| Frelinghuysen | Ney           | Weldon (PA)   |
| Gallegly      | Northup       | Weller        |
| Ganske        | Norwood       | Whitfield     |
| Gekas         | Nussle        | Wilson (NM)   |
| Gibbons       | Osborne       | Wilson (SC)   |
| Gilchrest     | Ose           | Wolf          |
| Gillmor       | Otter         | Young (AK)    |
| Gilman        | Oxley         | Young (FL)    |

#### NOT VOTING—15

|             |               |            |
|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Barrett     | Fossella      | McHugh     |
| Berkley     | Hooley        | McKeon     |
| Bonior      | Lowey         | Roukema    |
| Carson (OK) | Mascara       | Trafficant |
| Clayton     | McCarthy (NY) | Wicker     |

□ 1601

Messrs. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, JONES of North Carolina and EHLERS changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. ANDREWS, BLUMENAUER, PETERSON of Minnesota, DELAHUNT, HILLIARD, BARCIA, HILLEARY, DUNCAN and HALL of Texas changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the final lines of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003".

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR) having assumed the chair, Mr. HANSEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5121) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 489, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 365, nays 49, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

YEAS—365

|             |               |               |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Cannon        | Emerson       |
| Ackerman    | Cantor        | Engel         |
| Aderholt    | Capito        | English       |
| Akin        | Capps         | Eshoo         |
| Allen       | Capuano       | Etheridge     |
| Andrews     | Cardin        | Evans         |
| Armey       | Carson (IN)   | Farr          |
| Baca        | Castle        | Fattah        |
| Bachus      | Chambliss     | Ferguson      |
| Baird       | Clay          | Finer         |
| Baker       | Clement       | Fletcher      |
| Baldacci    | Clyburn       | Foley         |
| Baldwin     | Coble         | Forbes        |
| Ballenger   | Combest       | Ford          |
| Barcia      | Condit        | Frank         |
| Barton      | Conyers       | Frelinghuysen |
| Bass        | Cooksey       | Frost         |
| Becerra     | Coyne         | Gallegly      |
| Bentsen     | Cramer        | Ganske        |
| Bereuter    | Crenshaw      | Gekas         |
| Berman      | Crowley       | Gephardt      |
| Biggert     | Cubin         | Gibbons       |
| Bilirakis   | Culberson     | Gilchrest     |
| Bishop      | Cummings      | Gillmor       |
| Blumenauer  | Cunningham    | Gilman        |
| Blunt       | Davis (CA)    | Gonzalez      |
| Boehlert    | Davis (FL)    | Gordon        |
| Boehner     | Davis (IL)    | Goss          |
| Bonilla     | Davis, Jo Ann | Granger       |
| Bono        | Davis, Tom    | Graves        |
| Boozman     | DeFazio       | Greenwood     |
| Borski      | DeGette       | Grucci        |
| Boswell     | Delahunt      | Gutierrez     |
| Boucher     | DeLauro       | Gutknecht     |
| Boyd        | DeLay         | Hall (OH)     |
| Brady (PA)  | DeMint        | Hall (TX)     |
| Brady (TX)  | Deutsch       | Hansen        |
| Brown (FL)  | Diaz-Balart   | Harman        |
| Brown (OH)  | Dicks         | Hart          |
| Brown (SC)  | Dingell       | Hastings (WA) |
| Bryant      | Dooley        | Hayes         |
| Burr        | Doolittle     | Hayworth      |
| Burton      | Doyle         | Herger        |
| Buyer       | Dreier        | Hill          |
| Callahan    | Edwards       | Hilleary      |
| Calvert     | Ehlers        | Hilliard      |
| Camp        | Ehrlich       | Hinchey       |

|                  |                    |               |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Hinojosa         | McNulty            | Schiff        |
| Hobson           | Meehan             | Schrock       |
| Hoefel           | Meek (FL)          | Scott         |
| Hoekstra         | Meeks (NY)         | Serrano       |
| Holden           | Menendez           | Sessions      |
| Honda            | Mica               | Shaw          |
| Horn             | Millender-McDonald | Sherman       |
| Hostettler       | Miller, Dan        | Sherwood      |
| Houghton         | Miller, Gary       | Shows         |
| Hoyer            | Miller, George     | Shuster       |
| Hunter           | Mink               | Simmons       |
| Hyde             | Mollohan           | Simpson       |
| Inslee           | Moran (VA)         | Skeen         |
| Isakson          | Morella            | Skelton       |
| Issa             | Murtha             | Slaughter     |
| Istook           | Myrick             | Smith (MI)    |
| Jackson (IL)     | Nadler             | Smith (NJ)    |
| Jackson-Lee (TX) | Napolitano         | Smith (TX)    |
| Jefferson        | Neal               | Smith (WA)    |
| Jenkins          | Nethercutt         | Snyder        |
| John             | Ney                | Solis         |
| Johnson (CT)     | Northup            | Souder        |
| Johnson (IL)     | Nussle             | Spratt        |
| Johnson, E. B.   | Oberstar           | Stark         |
| Johnson, Sam     | Obey               | Stenholm      |
| Jones (NC)       | Olver              | Strickland    |
| Jones (OH)       | Ortiz              | Stump         |
| Kanjorski        | Osborne            | Stupak        |
| Kaptur           | Ose                | Sullivan      |
| Keller           | Otter              | Sununu        |
| Kelly            | Owens              | Sweeney       |
| Kennedy (RI)     | Oxley              | Tanner        |
| Kildee           | Pallone            | Tauscher      |
| Kilpatrick       | Pascarella         | Tauzin        |
| King (NY)        | Pastor             | Taylor (NC)   |
| Kingston         | Payne              | Terry         |
| Kirk             | Pelosi             | Thomas        |
| Kleczka          | Pence              | Thompson (CA) |
| Knollenberg      | Peterson (MN)      | Thompson (MS) |
| Kolbe            | Peterson (PA)      | Thornberry    |
| Kucinich         | Pitts              | Thune         |
| LaFalce          | Platts             | Thurman       |
| LaHood           | Pombo              | Tiahrt        |
| Langevin         | Portman            | Tiberi        |
| Lantos           | Price (NC)         | Tierney       |
| Larsen (WA)      | Pryce (OH)         | Towns         |
| Larson (CT)      | Putnam             | Udall (CO)    |
| Latham           | Quinn              | Udall (NM)    |
| LaTourette       | Radanovich         | Upton         |
| Leach            | Rahall             | Velazquez     |
| Lee              | Ramstad            | Visclosky     |
| Levin            | Rangel             | Vitter        |
| Lewis (CA)       | Regula             | Walden        |
| Lewis (GA)       | Rehberg            | Walsh         |
| Lewis (KY)       | Reyes              | Wamp          |
| Linder           | Reynolds           | Watkins (OK)  |
| Lipinski         | Riley              | Watson (CA)   |
| LoBiondo         | Rivers             | Watt (NC)     |
| Lofgren          | Rodriguez          | Watts (OK)    |
| Lucas (OK)       | Rogers (KY)        | Waxman        |
| Lynch            | Rogers (MI)        | Weiner        |
| Maloney (CT)     | Rohrabacher        | Weldon (FL)   |
| Maloney (NY)     | Ros-Lehtinen       | Weldon (PA)   |
| Manzullo         | Ross               | Weller        |
| Markey           | Rothman            | Wexler        |
| Matsui           | Roybal-Allard      | Whitfield     |
| McCarthy (MO)    | Rush               | Wilson (NM)   |
| McCollum         | Ryun (KS)          | Wilson (SC)   |
| McCrery          | Sabo               | Wolf          |
| McDermott        | Sanchez            | Woodsey       |
| McGovern         | Sanders            | Wu            |
| McInnis          | Sandlin            | Wynn          |
| McIntyre         | Sawyer             | Young (AK)    |
| McKeon           | Saxton             | Young (FL)    |
| McKinney         | Schakowsky         |               |

NAYS—49

|             |              |               |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Barr        | Green (WI)   | Phelps        |
| Bartlett    | Hefley       | Pickering     |
| Berry       | Holt         | Roemer        |
| Blagojevich | Hulshof      | Royce         |
| Chabot      | Israel       | Ryan (WI)     |
| Collins     | Kennedy (MN) | Schaffer      |
| Costello    | Kerns        | Sensenbrenner |
| Cox         | Kind (WI)    | Shadegg       |
| Crane       | Lucas (KY)   | Shays         |
| Deal        | Luther       | Shimkus       |
| Doggett     | Matheson     | Stearns       |
| Duncan      | Miller, Jeff | Tancredo      |
| Everett     | Moore        | Taylor (MS)   |
| Flake       | Moran (KS)   | Toomey        |
| Goode       | Norwood      | Turner        |
| Goodlatte   | Paul         |               |
| Green (TX)  | Petri        |               |

NOT VOTING—20

|         |             |         |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| Barrett | Bonior      | Clayton |
| Berkley | Carson (OK) | Dunn    |

|               |               |            |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Fossella      | Lowey         | Roukema    |
| Graham        | Mascara       | Trafficant |
| Hastings (FL) | McCarthy (NY) | Waters     |
| Hooley        | McHugh        | Wicker     |
| Lampson       | Pomeroy       |            |

□ 1821

Mr. EVERETT and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 321, final passage of H.R. 5121, Legislative Branch Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003, I was absent due to a meeting with a constituent.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, on July 18, 2002, I missed rollcall vote No. 321. Had I been able to record my vote, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 321.

PERMISSION TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 2002, TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4775, 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight, Friday, July 19, 2002, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorists attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 5059

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 5059.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5120, TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 488 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 488

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the



House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5120) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived except as follows: beginning with "Provided" on page 12, line 19, through "2003" on line 23; beginning with "Provided" on page 74, line 15, through "law" on line 25; page 81, line 22, through page 82, line 7; page 102, line 19, through page 103, line 10. Where points of order are waived against part of a paragraph, points of order against a provision in another part of such paragraph may be made only against such provision and not against the entire paragraph. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall accord priority in recognition to Representative Goss of Florida or his designee to offer the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, which may be offered only at the appropriate point in reading of the bill, shall be considered as read, and shall not be subject to amendment. All points of order against the amendment printed in the report are waived. Except as otherwise specified in this resolution, during consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN); pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 488 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 5120, the fiscal year 2003 Treasury, Postal Service appropriations bill. It provides for 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, and it waives all points of order against consideration of the bill.

H. Res. 488 also waives points of order against provisions in the bill for failing to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI, which prohibits unauthorized appro-

priations or legislative provisions in an appropriations bill, except as specified in the resolution itself.

H. Res. 488 provides that the amendment printed in the Committee on Rules report accompanying the resolution may be offered only at the appropriate point in the reading of the bill, shall be considered as read, and shall not be subject to amendment. The rule provides that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall accord priority in recognition of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) or his designee to offer the amendment printed in the report.

The rule also waives all points of order against the amendment printed in the report. Further, the rule also authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Once H. Res. 488 is approved, the House can begin its consideration of fiscal year 2003 Treasury, Postal Service appropriations bill, which is the fifth regular appropriations bill to come to the House floor.

H.R. 5120 provides roughly \$18.5 billion in funding for a variety of Federal departments and agencies. The committee included funding supporting State and local law enforcement efforts, enhancements in Federal information technology, and homeland security.

I urge my colleagues to adopt the rule so that the House can proceed with general debate and consideration of the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Georgia for yielding me the customary time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong opposition to this rule. My colleagues should know from the very outset of this debate that the vote on this rule is about one simple issue: The issue of corporate accountability. Members must decide if they support giving billions of dollars of taxpayer money to corporations that dodge their taxes by running off to the Bahamas or to Bermuda.

During the Committee on Appropriations' markup of the Treasury, Postal appropriations bill, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) offered an amendment to prohibit government contracts from being awarded to companies that reincorporate overseas to avoid paying U.S. taxes. The Committee on Appropriations approved her amendment by a bipartisan vote of 41 to 17.

But the majority in the Committee on Rules, and I assume in consultation with the Republican leadership, has decided that they do not like the work done by the Committee on Appropria-

tions on this particular issue. This rule leaves the DeLauro amendment vulnerable to a point of order, essentially stripping it from the bill. That is wrong, Mr. Speaker, and this rule should be defeated because of it.

The DeLauro amendment does not even seek to close the overseas loophole, which we should have done long ago and which Democrats have been trying to do for months. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MALONEY) introduced a bill to eliminate the loophole over 4 months ago. It has been languishing in this House ever since. That is why Members right now are signing a discharge petition to free the Neal-Maloney bill from legislative purgatory.

All the DeLauro amendment says is that companies who shirk their responsibilities should not be rewarded with billions of American taxpayer dollars. For the life of me, I cannot figure out what is so controversial about that.

Now, the majority will argue that they are merely using the regular order of the House; that there are jurisdictional issues between the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Government Reform.

□ 1630

Well, I find it extraordinary that the majority has suddenly found religion on the virtues of regular procedure, because for months we have watched them treat regular order like the skunk at the garden party. Major trade legislation has been written by a single Member and then shoved through the House without hearings or proper committee action. Please, do not suddenly proclaim the virtues of following the regular procedures of this House or about the sanctity of committee prerogatives.

Now confronted with an issue that they do not like and that scares the political wits out of them, the Republican majority hides behind a parliamentary smoke screen. Well, I can see through that smoke screen, my colleagues can see through it, and the American people can see through it.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations, to their credit, decided to act in an overwhelming bipartisan way. Sadly, the majority on the Committee on Rules is attempting to dismantle that bipartisan work, once again siding with the greediest and most self-serving of corporate interests.

The Republicans say this issue is complicated. Complicated? What is so complicated about it? What is so hard to understand? What do they not get? Is there ever a point when the leadership on the other side of the aisle says enough is enough?

We can give all of the speeches we want about how concerned we are, but talk is cheap. The time for action is now, not tomorrow, not next week, not after Labor Day, but now. Again, the DeLauro amendment is modest in its scope. It does not even try to close the



loophole that allows companies to renounce their citizenship while continuing to reap the benefits that come with it.

All this amendment says is that those companies do not deserve to be rewarded with billions of dollars in government contracts. They do not deserve a pat on the back for bad behavior. If there are legitimate technical issues with the drafting of this amendment, they can be addressed in the conference committee. This issue is too important to keep sweeping it under the rug.

Mr. Speaker, the families in my district work hard and pay their taxes. The small businesses I represent in Worcester and Attleboro and Fall River pay their fair share. I do not believe that their hard-earned tax dollars should be funneled to corporations that skip out on their responsibilities. This is about fairness. It is about respecting the companies that actually play by the rules.

I say to my colleagues again, this issue is very clear. This vote is very simple. The vote on this rule is a vote up or down on whether these Cayman Island corporations that dodge their tax responsibilities deserve to receive billions of dollars in taxpayer money.

Let us draw the line in the sand against corporate misbehavior. Let us send a signal to the American people that we in this Chamber actually get it, that we are taking steps to fix the problem. No more stalling. I urge Members to vote "no" on this rule.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today advocating a vote against the previous question, and doing so in opposition to a Member pay raise. Today we are considering a bill that is vital for the continued operation of our government, the safety of our citizens, and the security of our economy. But hidden deep within it is another congressional pay raise.

Mr. Speaker, since this session of Congress began, the Dow has lost 15 percent of its value. The Nasdaq has lost almost a third of its value. Unemployment is up. Profits are down. Retirement accounts are down. People are hurting, and we in this Congress should not be raising our pay. We cannot afford it.

Last year's government surpluses are long gone. We are swimming in red ink. We are fighting a war. We should not be asking the taxpayers to pay us more. I urge Members to vote against the previous question.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) because corporations are cheating the U.S. out of \$4 billion

in tax revenue by fleeing for international tax havens, and this government rewards these companies with billions of dollars in Federal contracts. This is wrong. This is unpatriotic, and this House should not run away from its responsibility to the fiscal health of this Nation by ignoring this issue.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, do those 30-second editorials work against their time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. They certainly do.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, every week when I go home to my district and also here in my office, I talk to business people who work hard, who worry about their communities, their investors, and their workers. They try to produce a good product. They do their duty as citizens. They pay their fair share of taxes and they help pull the wagon, as a Senator from the other body often describes it. They help pull the wagon and meet their share of community and national responsibilities.

When they see corporations maneuver the Tax Code and avoid paying taxes by ostensibly moving their address while they do not move their operations, they move their address to exotic places such as Bermuda, they ask me, What in God's name are you guys doing? When are you going to put a stop to it? They resent carrying their fair share of the load while somebody else is ducking their responsibility to carry theirs.

So the DeLauro amendment which was offered in committee, which I was pleased to cosponsor, simply said, and it is an outrageous idea to some Members, I suppose, it simply said to these companies, Look, buster, if you are going to ignore your responsibilities to this society and the taxpayers who help see to it that you get police protection, the transportation system that you need to sell and move your products, if they see those folks abandoning their duty, they want us to do something about it. And most of all, they do not expect Uncle Sam to be Uncle Sucker by continuing to do business with the companies that refuse to pay taxes to the United States Government.

Now, the rule under which this bill is going to be considered will not protect the language of the DeLauro amendment, so there will be an easy way for this House to avoid bringing those companies to heel. That is why you are going to see a good many of us vote against the rule, because we believe that one of the first responsibilities of the most privileged of the taxpayers among us is to meet their own obligations to this society. It is unpatriotic for those companies to change their address in order to avoid pulling their fair share of the load, and it is out-

rageous that this Congress does not have enough anger and enough guts and enough determination to stand up to those actions and say enough is enough, buster, this is not going to happen any more.

We ought to be taking that stand immediately on this and every other appropriation bill so that no company that welches on their responsibility to this country can do a dime's worth of business with Uncle Sam. Until we take that position, these kinds of outrageous things are going to continue. I hope this House does the right thing on the rule.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak in favor of the rule and the bill itself. I want to say in this time of uncertainty when homeland security is foremost on everybody's mind and agenda, this bill is probably one of the more significant votes we will take this year.

I have often heard Members say I am not going to vote for Treasury-Postal Service because it is Washington, it is bureaucratic, it is something that does not affect my constituents back home; but I want to remind Members about some of the important government functions that are in this bill.

One of the examples is the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, which is in New Mexico and Georgia which trains 71 law enforcement agencies in the government, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Secret Service, the Capitol Hill police, who we know and love and work with every single day. All that training takes place because of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, which is in this bill. In these times of homeland security, just look at all of the other things.

I am going to sort of bounce around, but this bill affects the Treasury Department; Air Transportation Stabilization; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; counterterrorism funding; and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Who would want to vote against that during these times?

The Internal Revenue Service, and I can see why people may not be too fired up about that, but, frankly, Mr. Speaker, we need to have the IRS. Continuing on, the Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Agency, the Office of Inspector General, the U.S. Mint, the United States Secret Service.

Moving on, the White House is funded in this, and all of the security concerns of the White House to protect the President of the United States is in this bill. The list goes on and on, Mr. Speaker.

What I want to say, Is the rule perfect? No. In my 10th year in Congress, I can say that I have not seen a perfect rule yet. Despite the good work of our very capable Committee on Rules, it is not always the way I would write it.

Is the bill perfect? Certainly not. There again, there are things I would change if I were the only Member of this 435 body. But to nitpick this bill and to nitpick this rule at this time is not the best thing in the security interests of our country because this, as I said before, is probably one of the number one homeland security votes we will take this year.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to support the rule, and certainly I am going to support the bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, last week the Committee on Appropriations adopted a bipartisan amendment that I offered along with my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), to prohibit corporate expatriates from winning Federal Government contracts. This rule wrongly strikes the amendment from this legislation.

These are corporations that set up an operation overseas in order to avoid paying U.S. taxes. They enjoy all of the benefits of corporate citizenship in America. They look like U.S. companies. The principal market that their stock is traded on is in the United States. Their physical assets are protected by our police, our firemen, our Armed Forces. They just refuse to pay for the benefits as every other American citizen and company does.

My own State of Connecticut witnessed this firsthand when Stanley Works tried to incorporate itself in Bermuda. They go to Bermuda, Barbados, the Cayman Islands, Switzerland and Luxembourg. Companies who put profit before patriotism, they continue to enjoy one more benefit. They still win hefty Federal contracts. Corporate expatriates benefit from over \$2 billion in lucrative government contracts. That is \$2 billion of taxpayer money going to companies who avoid taxes here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, that is wrong. The government should not be doing business with those who want all of the benefits of citizenship without any of the responsibilities that come along with it. Congress must not allow these companies to leave individual Americans stuck with the tax bill while they put profits over patriotism. All we are saying is pay American taxes on American profits.

The President has told us that we are at a wartime footing, and we are: \$45 billion for defense; \$38 billion we want to spend for homeland security. And when these companies leave the United States, average American taxpayers have to pick up the bill.

□ 1645

I urge my colleagues, stand up to these corporations who are unpatriotic. At a time in our lives when we are asking people to pull together to do what we need to do for America, they take their business offshore and will not pay the taxes that are owed to the Amer-

ican government. Oppose this rule. More importantly, it is about opposing these corporations who truly do not have the well-being of the American people at heart. When they are doing business and enjoying every single benefit, they should not have the benefit of Federal contracts.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding time and I rise in opposition to the rule.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) in the last rule talked about a missed opportunity. This is another missed opportunity. We say, all of us, most of the people that I have heard say that the act of moving overseas to avoid participating in supporting the government, our defense, our fight against terrorism, our homeland security is an act which they condemn. Each and every one of us have said that. The American public thinks that that is an unpatriotic effort. The average person in the street is not going to move to Bermuda. The average person in the street is not going to move to some far-off place so that they can avoid taxation.

The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the debate on the last bill said, "Well, we're changing that. We're changing the death tax, which is why most people move overseas."

The average taxpayer, who does not have any liability for the death tax, has to pay a FICA tax, the average working guy, and 50 percent of them pay more FICA tax, Social Security tax, than they do income tax. They cannot move overseas to avoid that and, in fact, they do not. They pay their fair taxes. They do not want to pay more than their fair share, but they pay their fair share.

But what the gentlewoman from Connecticut is speaking to and what this amendment speaks to is saying that we are not going to tolerate in America people who earn their money here, become rich here, successful here, to move overseas to avoid participating in continuing to make this country strong and free. We ought not to miss that opportunity. I would tell my friends in this body that this amendment was adopted overwhelmingly and bipartisanly in the Committee on Appropriations.

Reject this rule. Adopt a new one. Let us pass the DeLauro amendment.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the proposed rule that will allow the DeLauro amendment on corporate expatriates to be struck on a point of order even though it passed the Committee on Ap-

propriations by a decisive vote of 41-17. Why should we allow companies to move offshore to avoid Federal taxes but nonetheless receive the benefits of future government contracts? That is not right, Mr. Speaker.

It is unconscionable that the Committee on Rules would refuse to protect the DeLauro language from being struck on a point of order. If any Member of this House believes that companies who incorporate outside the United States to avoid taxes should nonetheless receive Federal contracts without limitation, then they should offer an amendment to strike the DeLauro language from this bill and we should debate and vote on that particular amendment.

Instead, the Committee on Rules proposes to protect Republican Members who oppose controlling this type of corporate abuse from casting the politically difficult vote that would be required if they offered an amendment to strike the DeLauro language. It is understandable why Members who want to allow corporations to continue this type of tax abuse would want to remain faceless and anonymous. What is not understandable, Mr. Speaker, is why any of us who want to pass a rule that would assist them in doing so. This rule is an act of cowardice.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government of the Committee on Appropriations, I would like to be able to support the rule so that we could move to consideration of our bill that deals with so many extremely important issues, ranging from homeland security to tax collection, Federal employee benefits and election reform, but I cannot be a party to such fundamental unfairness.

I say to all the Members, if you truly believe that the DeLauro language is improper, offer an amendment to strike it and let us debate and vote on it. Defeat this rule.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The silence on the other side is deafening. I submit for insertion in the RECORD an editorial that appeared in today's New York Times entitled Congressional Cowardice.

The editorial referred to follows:

[From the New York Times, July 18, 2002]

#### CONGRESSIONAL COWARDICE

While a panicky Congress has rushed in recent days to reform the business world, it has not entirely lost its well-developed instinct for catering to special interests. On two issues critical to cleaning up corporate malfeasance, Congress has opted to put the preferences of big business—and big campaign contributors—ahead of the public good.

The first involves the notorious Bermuda tax loophole that allows companies to avoid paying taxes by nominally moving their headquarters to Bermuda, even while they continue to operate from the United States. This is a blatant scam that should be eliminated. Closing the loophole would bring in an estimated \$6.3 billion over 10 years.

Democrats and Republicans in the House have introduced dueling bills. The Republican version would temporarily close the tax loophole, but it is also larded with special-interest tax breaks that add up to almost 10 times the amount that would be realized from doing so. General Motors and Ford would be among the big winners under the Republican bill, which would make it easier to accumulate untaxed profits overseas.

Congress is also fearful of challenging corporate practices in the awarding of stock options, intimidated by the possibility that wealthy corporate executives will withhold campaign contributions from lawmakers who dare to tinker with the current system. Now that Coca-Cola and a few other companies are moving to reform the system themselves by counting stock options as an expense, Congressional action could speed the changeover to a more responsible approach.

Senator CARL LEVIN, Democrat of Michigan, introduced an amendment that would require the Financial Accounting Standards Board to review the issue within a year. It is likely that the standards board, which sets the rules for corporate accounting practices, will force companies to report options as expenses. But amid intense lobbying by corporations—particularly Silicon Valley companies, which rely heavily on options—the Levin amendment was blocked earlier this week.

The Senate majority leader, TOM DASCHLE, has promised an eventual vote on the Levin amendment. That is a good start, but some Democrats who normally support the leadership, like Senator JOSEPH LIEBERMAN of Connecticut, are opposed to expensing stock options. If the amendment fails to pass backers of tougher reform can add the Senate Democrats to the list of politicians caving in to pressure from big campaign contributors.

It is always troubling when special interests call the shots on Capitol Hill, but it is particularly disturbing that they are being allowed to hijack significant reform legislation. On matters like taxation, what's good for General Motors may not necessarily be good for the country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, silence is the only defense that our Republican colleagues can offer on this rule because a vote for this rule is a vote for more permissiveness, to condone those corporations that abandon our country, and it is nothing but a vote in favor of the same kind of permissive atmosphere that has resulted in investors, retirees and the Federal Treasury all suffering as a result of ongoing corporate corruption.

Seven years ago, I stood here at this same podium to challenge the Gingrich "Contract on America" as protection for plutocrats. Today, little has changed, because our Republican colleagues through this rule are rushing to defend corporations who have fled to Bermuda and other isles in the Caribbean, maintaining that these tax dodgers deserve contracts with America.

If in a time of war these corporate citizens must put profits over patriotism and cash over country, then we need to talk to them in the only language that they understand and that is money. They add insult to injury by not only refusing to pay their fair share but for asking for your share

that you contribute, turning around and asking for government business after they have refused to help finance the government and our national security and our schools and all of our other needs in this country.

I presented this same language in the Committee on Ways and Means on another bill and the Bush administration was there, just like our Republican colleagues, opposing that and defending these corporations that flee our country but ask for more money from the government. I believe we need to take a pro-business stance. We need to level the playing field so that the thousands of businesses that stay here and pay their fair share are not put at a competitive disadvantage by those who flee to other shores and still have a hand out asking for assistance to work on government business.

Do not support those that give up on America. Reject this rule.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to note that the permissiveness that led to such problems in this country with WorldCom and Enron and others was the permissiveness of the 1990s, and we know who was in charge of the institutions of regulation during that time.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in the 1,300 days that you have been Speaker, you will not let us vote on a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, yet you have added through your leadership \$511,040,208,939 to the Federal debt. That is more debt than was accumulated from the day this Republic started to 1975.

You will not give us an up-or-down vote on base closure. And now you will not give us an up-or-down vote on whether or not you want to reward your buddies who move their corporations overseas in a paper transaction, so while the average Joe in Mississippi pays his taxes, your big contributors do not have to pay theirs.

That is just one more reason why you should not be Speaker.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me again remind my colleagues what this vote is about. Essentially this vote says that no government contract shall be awarded to corporate tax dodgers who go to Bermuda or the Cayman Islands in order to escape paying U.S. taxes.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, next week we are supposed to have completed the work on the new homeland security agency. Is the gentleman aware that there are lobby disclosure

reports that have been filed right here in the Capitol by Pricewaterhouse Consulting which declared a new day in the Caribbean by calling itself Monday, has fled, is not paying its fair share of taxes but has filed a lobby disclosure report that it is up here lobbying ultimately for business from the new homeland security agency that we were told originally would cost no new dollars but now is apparently going to cost at least 3 billion new dollars? And apparently though they do not want to pay for our homeland security, they have already got their hand out looking for some business from the taxpayers with that new government agency.

Are you aware of that?

Mr. MCGOVERN. I thank the gentleman for making us all aware of that. I should also point out that since he brought up PricewaterhouseCoopers, on March 27, 2002, PricewaterhouseCoopers fled from New York for Bermuda, but this company continues to receive taxpayer dollars from the IRS, the Treasury Department, the GSA and the Postal Service, including three contracts worth up to \$35.5 billion.

Mr. DOGGETT. Under the amendment that the gentleman is trying to get added that our colleagues, a vote in favor of this rule will be a vote to approve, of course, Pricewaterhouse, now called Monday, and all of these other corporations that will not pay their fair share, if you vote for the rule, you are voting to do that, but under the amendment, the reasonable amendment that you are advancing, that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) have advanced, we do not punish those corporations, we simply say, if I understand it correctly, that they would not be able to seek help from the government and do business with the government at taxpayer expense if they did not want to contribute to the cost of the government.

Mr. MCGOVERN. The gentleman is correct. The DeLauro amendment, which was approved by a bipartisan vote in the Committee on Appropriations, which the majority is now attempting to strip out of the bill, basically refuses to reward bad corporate behavior. A vote for this rule would strip out of the bill the DeLauro language which says that we will not give government contracts to corporate tax dodgers, plain and simple. That is what this debate is all about.

So if you vote for this rule, you are voting to strip out that provision from this bill.

Mr. DOGGETT. One of these companies, Stanley Flees is the way one of my neighbors refers to Stanley Tool Company that has left, moved its mailbox from Connecticut to Bermuda, they would be under this amendment in no way restricted from doing business with the government of their fellow citizens in Bermuda or if they moved to Luxembourg or Lichtenstein

or one of these other tax havens, you would not restrict them from doing business there, would you?

Mr. MCGOVERN. The gentleman brings up Stanley Tools. I should also point out for my colleagues that that is a company that left the U.S. in 1997 to deprive the U.S. of \$30 million every year. These funds could be used to pay for the salaries and other costs of the Secret Service as a result of the September 11 attacks.

We need to get serious about holding some of these corporations responsible. These corporations that open up these little tax havens in Bermuda or in the Cayman Islands and in other countries, they still take advantage of all the benefits of this country. They still enjoy all the benefits that this country has to offer, but they are not paying their fair share. In this time of war when we are all being asked to sacrifice, and everybody is sacrificing, I do not think it is too much to ask that these big corporate interests pay their fair share. That is what this is about, fairness.

Mr. DOGGETT. When I offered this same language in the Committee on Ways and Means, there was such concern by the chairman of that committee that he accepted the amendment. He did not want any Republican member on record against the amendment. Perhaps they will try to hide, saying this is a procedural vote, but there will probably not be another vote on the floor of this House other than this vote that is about to occur on which Members can so clearly record their views on whether they approve of corporations fleeing to Bermuda or Jamaica or Barbados.

□ 1700

I think there was a Beach Boys song about this some time back, but where they flee to one of these Caribbean islands that they will be able to still do business here on unfair competitive grounds against those companies that have stayed here. There will not be a clearer vote, will there, that we can foresee?

Mr. MCGOVERN. This vote is crystal clear; there is no confusion. A vote for this rule is a vote for rewarding corporate misbehavior, it is a vote to reward these corporations that dodge paying their fair share of U.S. taxes. There is no other way that this vote can be interpreted.

The Committee on Rules could have protected this language from a point of order like they do so many other provisions, not only in this bill, but in other bills, but they chose not to. I think it is unconscionable that after a strong vote in the Committee on Appropriations, that this language is being scuttled. I think it is wrong. I think the American people would be outraged over the fact that this language is being stripped from this bill.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, it is okay for these corporate executives to

head off to the Caribbean Isles and get a tan, but not a tax break or a government contract. I certainly applaud the gentleman's leadership and his work to see that this is done.

It is not just corporations in the Northeast that have taken advantage of this loophole. We had one down in Houston, Texas that did the same thing, and it was the president of a competing company who recently wrote me to express his outrage, because he is loyal to this country. His workforce is here; his executive offices are here. He is willing to pay his fair share, but thinks it is mighty unfair that this Congress will not stand up and level the playing field and give his company the same fair basis for competing as those who fled and have decided they will not contribute their share of taxes.

I think it is also important to note that those who want to hide behind the fiction that this is just to avoid double taxation on foreign earnings need look no further than the prospectus on the Stanley Tool, or Stanley Flees, Company to note that they are planning to save much more in taxes than they pay in foreign taxes. I just really thank the gentleman for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks. As always, he says it like it is.

Mr. Speaker, again, I would like to say to my colleagues that this vote turns on a very simple issue: Do you believe that companies that incorporate in other countries to avoid U.S. taxes deserve billions of dollars in taxpayer money or not? I believe they do not. We are at war, Mr. Speaker. All of us need to contribute our fair share, and that includes big corporations. There has been a lot of rhetoric and a lot of talk about corporate responsibility and the need for Congress to act. Well, the time has come for this Congress to back up its rhetoric with real action.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the chairman of the Committee on Rules.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this very fair and balanced rule which will allow us to proceed with the very important work that we have of appropriating the dollars that are necessary for our homeland security, among other things.

Let me say to my colleagues that as I have listened to this debate, I think that some might conclude that we are dealing with something other than an appropriations bill here. This is one of the 13 appropriations bills that must pass the House of Representatives and

the Senate and get to the President's desk for signature. This is one of the most important. It is the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill. It deals with Customs, Secret Service; it deals with a wide range of very important issues that must be addressed.

Now, I sort of inferred from the debate that I was listening to that we were discussing a bill that will, at some point, possibly come from the Committee on Ways and Means. As I have listened to a number of my colleagues argue that this has to do with corporate greed and rewarding people who are less than patriotic, it is absolutely ridiculous.

If one looks at what has been described by even people on the other side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, as a less than perfectly crafted amendment, this measure, as was pointed out to me by the chairman of the subcommittee just a few minutes ago, deals not with corporations, but with a subsidiary of that corporation here. So I think that the language in the amendment itself makes it very clear that the Committee on Ways and Means has to continue the work that it has already begun.

Now, when I listened to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Speaker, talk about the fact that if we vote for this rule, we are somehow voting to reward corporate greed and all of this sort of stuff, I cannot help but think about the fact that we have taken very strong and vigorous action here to deal with an issue that the President is outraged about and that both Republicans and Democrats are outraged about, and that happens to be corporate mismanagement and corruption that has taken place within the corporate community. We know it is there.

I will tell my colleagues, corporate CEOs, the President of the United States, Members of Congress, the American people are outraged at those who, in fact, have been responsible for wrongdoing. They need to be convicted, they need to do jail time. And guess what? By a vote of 391 to 28, we voted in this House 2 days ago to move ahead with language to do that. Back on April 24, just a few weeks after the President asked us, as a Congress, to step up to the plate and deal with the issue of corporate accountability, we passed a very good and a very strong bill in this House that will deal with the issue of transparency. I am very happy, while it took several months, the United States Senate has now acted and, just last night, the Speaker of the House appointed conferees who will be dealing with this issue.

So to somehow say that because we are proceeding with what is the proper order here; we are allowing committees of jurisdiction to deal with this very important question and doing it in a proper way is the right thing to do. Why? Because we do not want to jeopardize the free market process.

I will tell my colleagues that as angry as we are at those corporate

CEOs who are responsible for wrongdoing, we do not want to penalize the job-creators in this country. We do not want to paint with a broad brush everyone who happens to believe in the free market process. That is why proceeding with the language that was proposed and passed in the Committee on Appropriations would be very irresponsible. I will tell my colleagues that even my very good friend from Maryland, who is the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, said that it is his intent to work with the Committee on Ways and Means to make sure that we craft the kind of language that is addressed here.

So even he is acknowledging that this kind of work needs to be done in the Committee on Ways and Means. So that is why we are doing exactly what the Framers of our Constitution wanted. They wanted this to be a deliberative body. We can act quickly when we need to, but let us do it through the legislative process itself. We need to support this rule. It is a very balanced measure; it is the right thing to do. Let us get our appropriations work done on this measure so that we can proceed with the proper homeland security that we need to ensure that we will never face the kind of threat again that we faced this past September 11.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) for his fine work on this.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the rule.

During committee consideration of this important legislation, my colleague from Connecticut added an that would prohibit the awarding of Federal contracts to corporate expatriates who move their legal headquarters to a foreign tax haven. The rule before us today will allow my colleagues from the other side of the aisle to strip this provision from the underlying legislation.

I fail to see why the House would allow companies who abandon their corporate responsibilities to our country to continue to be awarded Federal contracts. Corporate expatriates benefit from over \$2 billion in lucrative government contracts, from large consulting deals with U.S. government agencies, to equipping airport screeners, to helping the IRS collect taxes. They turn their backs on America at the same time that they reach their open hands out to America. Mr. Speaker, this is outrageous!

Because of the efforts to stifle consideration of this important issue on the floor of the House, I filed a discharge petition yesterday, and I urge those who have not already signed it to do so. To those who have signed it, thank you. The discharge petition will force a straight up or down vote on the Corporate Patriot Enforcement Act, H.R. 3884, introduced by myself and the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL.

Vote on the resolution and tell tax evaders that they will no longer be able to feed at the Federal trough. If you leave this country to evade your tax obligations, you are no longer eligible to benefit from Federal contracts.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule which prohibits important amendments from being fairly de-

bated and voted on. However, I support the underlying bill and thank my colleagues on the subcommittee for continuing contraceptive coverage for all Federal employees. This important provision ensures that prescription contraceptives are covered by government employees' health plans, while it respects the rights of religious organizations.

Eighty-seven percent of Americans support access to birth control because it's smart policy. Though I support this language, I regret that it does not cover all necessary medical procedures. Similar women in the military, Federal employees, are prevented from access to coverage for abortion.

As the Nation's largest employer, I hope that the Federal Government will continue to work to consider all of the needs of its employees and their families.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express very serious concerns about one provision in the legislation that affects the consumers of financial services.

I am troubled by the restrictions this bill places on the First Accounts grants program. The First Accounts program provides grants to financial institutions and community groups to help bring the millions of un-banked American families into the financial mainstream. This Treasury Appropriations legislation sets a completely arbitrary per account limit of \$100 for these grants. If this restriction were in place in FY 2002, 13 of this year's 15 recipients would not have been eligible for grants.

One of the keys to the long-term economic security of lower- and middle-income families is easy access to affordable mainstream financial institutions and community oriented financial institutions. American families who operate outside of the financial services mainstream are forced to rely on high-cost alternative financial services companies, which often subject these families to predatory and abusive practices. Research suggests that once an un-banked family enters the door of a mainstream institutions for account services, they often become customers of the institution for loans and other services, and they begin to save and accumulate assets. That is why we should support programs like the First Accounts program, which provides critical financial support for efforts to bring America's un-banked families into the financial mainstream.

There has been no evidence of abuse of First Account grants or other problems with the program that would justify the restrictive language of this bill. I hope that these restrictions will be eliminated before the legislation is sent to the President.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting, if ordered, on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 258, nays 156, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 322]

YEAS—258

|               |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Ackerman      | Gonzalez       | Oliver        |
| Akin          | Goodlatte      | Ortiz         |
| Andrews       | Goss           | Owens         |
| Armey         | Granger        | Oxley         |
| Baca          | Green (TX)     | Pallone       |
| Ballenger     | Greenwood      | Pascrell      |
| Barcia        | Grucci         | Pastor        |
| Barr          | Gutierrez      | Payne         |
| Barton        | Gutknecht      | Pelosi        |
| Bass          | Hall (OH)      | Pence         |
| Becerra       | Hansen         | Pombo         |
| Bentsen       | Harman         | Portman       |
| Bereuter      | Hastings (WA)  | Pryce (OH)    |
| Berman        | Hefley         | Putnam        |
| Biggert       | Herger         | Quinn         |
| Bilirakis     | Hilliard       | Radanovich    |
| Bishop        | Hinchey        | Rahall        |
| Blumenauer    | Hinojosa       | Rangel        |
| Blunt         | Hobson         | Regula        |
| Boehlert      | Hoefel         | Rehberg       |
| Boehner       | Hoekstra       | Reyes         |
| Bonilla       | Honda          | Reynolds      |
| Bono          | Horn           | Rodriguez     |
| Borski        | Houghton       | Roemer        |
| Boyd          | Hoyer          | Rogers (KY)   |
| Brady (PA)    | Hunter         | Rogers (MI)   |
| Brown (FL)    | Hyde           | Rohrabacher   |
| Brown (OH)    | Issa           | Ros-Lehtinen  |
| Brown (SC)    | Istook         | Rothman       |
| Burr          | Jackson (IL)   | Roybal-Allard |
| Burton        | Jackson-Lee    | Rush          |
| Buyer         | (TX)           | Sabo          |
| Callahan      | Jefferson      | Sanders       |
| Calvert       | John           | Sawyer        |
| Camp          | Johnson, E. B. | Saxton        |
| Cannon        | Johnson, Sam   | Schakowsky    |
| Cantor        | Jones (OH)     | Schrook       |
| Capuano       | Kanjorski      | Scott         |
| Cardin        | Kennedy (RI)   | Serrano       |
| Clay          | Kerns          | Sessions      |
| Clyburn       | Kilpatrick     | Shadegg       |
| Combest       | King (NY)      | Shaw          |
| Condit        | Kingston       | Shays         |
| Conyers       | Kirk           | Sherman       |
| Cox           | Klecza         | Sherwood      |
| Coyne         | Knollenberg    | Simpson       |
| Crenshaw      | Kolbe          | Skeen         |
| Crowley       | LaFalce        | Skelton       |
| Cubin         | Lampson        | Slaughter     |
| Culberson     | Lantos         | Smith (MI)    |
| Cummings      | Larson (CT)    | Smith (NJ)    |
| Cunningham    | LaTourette     | Smith (TX)    |
| Davis (FL)    | Lee            | Solis         |
| Davis (IL)    | Levin          | Souder        |
| Davis, Tom    | Lewis (CA)     | Stark         |
| Deal          | Lewis (GA)     | Stenholm      |
| DeGette       | Lipinski       | Sununu        |
| Delahunt      | Lofgren        | Sweeney       |
| DeLauro       | Lucas (OK)     | Tancred       |
| DeLay         | Manzullo       | Tauscher      |
| Diaz-Balart   | Markey         | Tauzin        |
| Dicks         | Matsui         | Taylor (NC)   |
| Dingell       | McCarthy (MO)  | Thompson (CA) |
| Doggett       | McCrery        | Thompson (MS) |
| Dooley        | McDermott      | Thornberry    |
| Doolittle     | McKeon         | Tiberi        |
| Doyle         | McNulty        | Towns         |
| Dreier        | Meek (FL)      | Velazquez     |
| Dunn          | Meeks (NY)     | Vislosky      |
| Ehlers        | Menendez       | Walsh         |
| Engel         | Millender-     | Waters        |
| Eshoo         | McDonald       | Watkins (OK)  |
| Farr          | Miller, Dan    | Watson (CA)   |
| Fattah        | Miller, George | Watt (NC)     |
| Filner        | Mollohan       | Watts (OK)    |
| Foley         | Moran (VA)     | Waxman        |
| Frank         | Morella        | Weiner        |
| Frelinghuysen | Murtha         | Weldon (FL)   |
| Frost         | Myrick         | Weldon (PA)   |
| Gallegly      | Nadler         | Weller        |
| Ganske        | Neal           | Wexler        |
| Gephardt      | Nethercutt     | Whitfield     |
| Gilchrest     | Ney            | Wicker        |
| Gillmor       | Oberstar       | Wilson (NM)   |
| Gilman        | Obey           |               |

Wilson (SC)  
WolfWoolsey  
Wynn  
  
NAYS—156Abercrombie  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baker  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Bartlett  
Berry  
Blagojevich  
Boozman  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Brady (TX)  
Bryant  
Capito  
Capps  
Carson (IN)  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Clement  
Coble  
Collins  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cramer  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
DeFazio  
DeMint  
Deutsch  
Duncan  
Edwards  
Emerson  
English  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Ferguson  
Flake  
Fletcher  
Forbes  
Ford  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Goode  
Gordon  
Graham  
Graves  
Green (WI)Hall (TX)  
Hart  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hill  
Hilleary  
Holden  
Holt  
Hostettler  
Hulshof  
Inlee  
Isakson  
Israel  
Jenkins  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Jones (NC)  
Kaptur  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kildee  
Kind (WI)  
Kucinich  
LaHood  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
Leach  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
LoBiondo  
Lucas (KY)  
Luther  
Lynch  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Matheson  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
Meehan  
Mica  
Miller, Jeff  
Mink  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Napolitano  
Northup  
Norwood  
NussleYoung (AK)  
Young (FL)Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Paul  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Ramstad  
Riley  
Rivers  
Ross  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Sanchez  
Sandlin  
Schaffer  
Schiff  
Sensenbrenner  
Shimkus  
Shows  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Tanner  
Taylor (MS)  
Terry  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Tierney  
Toomey  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Vitter  
Walden  
Wamp  
Wu

## NOT VOTING—20

Barrett  
Berkley  
Bonior  
Carson (OK)  
Clayton  
Crane  
EhrlichFossella  
Hastings (FL)  
Hooley  
Lowey  
Mascara  
McCarthy (NY)  
McHugh  
  
McInnis  
Miller, Gary  
Roukema  
Stump  
Thomas  
Traficant

□ 1740

Messrs. COOKSEY, LINDER, MORAN of Kansas, LEACH, SULLIVAN, JEFF MILLER of Florida, TIAHRT, GIBBONS, TANNER, PETRI, PETERSON of Pennsylvania, OSBORNE, RILEY, SIMMONS, SCHAFFER, BACHUS, Ms. NAPOLITANO, and Mrs. NORTHUP changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. OWENS, Ms. PELOSI, and Messrs. DICKS, BROWN of Ohio, WELLER, ROHRBACHER, and WALSH changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

## RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 224, noes 188, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 323]

## AYES—224

Abercrombie  
Akin  
Andrews  
Army  
Bachus  
Baldacci  
Ballenger  
Barr  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Biggart  
Bilirakis  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Boozman  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (SC)  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cannon  
Cantor  
Capito  
Castle  
Chambliss  
Collins  
Combest  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cox  
Crane  
Crenshaw  
Cubin  
Culberson  
Cunningham  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Davis, Tom  
Deal  
DeLay  
DeMint  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doolittle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ehlers  
Emerson  
English  
Everett  
Fattah  
Ferguson  
Fletcher  
Foley  
Forbes  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
GoodeGoodlatte  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (WI)  
Greenwood  
Grucci  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hansen  
Hart  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hilleary  
Hobson  
Hoeffel  
Hoekstra  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Isakson  
Issa  
Istook  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson, Sam  
Kanjorski  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kerns  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Leach  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lofgren  
Lucas (OK)  
Manzullo  
Matsui  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McKeon  
Menendez  
Mica  
Miller, Dan  
Miller, Jeff  
Mink  
Moran (KS)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Osborne  
Ose  
Oxley

## NOES—188

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Baca  
Baird  
Baker  
Barcia  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Berry  
BishopBlagojevich  
Blumenauer  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Bryant  
Capps  
CapuanoCrowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dicks  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Farr  
Filner  
Flake  
Ford  
Frank  
Frost  
Gephardt  
Gonzalez  
Green (TX)  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Hill  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inlee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones (NC)  
Jones (OH)  
Kaptur  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kildee  
KilpatrickKind (WI)  
Klecza  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee  
Levin  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lucas (KY)  
Luther  
Lynch  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Matheson  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Millender  
McDonald  
Miller, George  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (VA)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Otter  
Owens  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Phelps  
Platts  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Ramstad

## NOT VOTING—22

Baldwin  
Barrett  
Berkley  
Bonior  
Carson (OK)  
Clayton  
Ehrlich  
EvansFossella  
Gordon  
Hooley  
Lowey  
Mascara  
McCarthy (NY)  
McHugh  
McInnis  
  
Miller, Gary  
Neal  
Roukema  
Smith (MI)  
Stump  
Traficant

□ 1752

Mr. BLUMENAUER changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 2002, TO FILE PRIVILEGED RESOLUTION AND REPORT

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and with the concurrence of the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), the ranking minority member on the committee, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct be permitted to submit a privileged resolution and report to the House by midnight, Friday, July 19, 2002.



The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 4628, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence may have until midnight tonight, July, 18, 2002, to file a report on the bill, H.R. 4628, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, community management account, the Central Intelligence Agency retirement and disability system, and for other purposes.

It is my expectation, Mr. Speaker, that the committee will file H.R. 4628 a little later today. Once the committee has filed the bill, I invite and encourage Members to come to H-405 in the Capitol to review the classified annex and allow committee staff to explain the provisions or answer any questions they may have about the bill.

This opportunity is offered to any Member of the House. It does not include staff. Members will be asked to sign the customary nondisclosure agreement prior to access to any classified annex. That is the routine. It has worked well over the years.

Members may call Mr. Bill McFarland of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the committee staff director of security, if they would like to review this material.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I support the request for us to hear the bill, but could the gentleman tell the Members how long that privilege to go upstairs to room 405 to review the bill will last until.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I believe the answer to that question is until we take up the rule, and that will probably be later next week. So it should be a couple of days next week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes 296 through 318. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 304, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 316 and 318. I would have voted "no" on rollcall votes 302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 314 and 317.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House on July 9 because of a personal emergency, a house fire, and was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall votes 285, 286 and 287.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote for rollcall vote 311. Had I been able to vote, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall No. 311.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of determining the schedule for next week, and I am pleased to yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding; and Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the House has completed its legislative business for the week.

The House will next meet for legislative business on Monday, July 22 at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 o'clock p.m. for legislative business. I will schedule a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices tomorrow. Recorded votes on Monday will be postponed until 6:30 p.m.

On Tuesday and the balance of the week, I have scheduled the following measures for consideration in the House.

For Tuesday, H.J. Res. 101, disapproving the extension of the trade act waiver authority with respect to Vietnam; on Tuesday, H.R. 5117, the Defense and Homeland Security Supplemental Appropriations Act Conference Report; and on Tuesday, complete consideration for H.R. 5120, the Treasury and Postal Operations Appropriations Act.

Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, we would expect to do H.R. 4965, the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2002. We would also expect on Wednesday to do, or possibly Thursday to do, H.R. 4628, the Intelligence Authorization Act, and on Wednesday, we would expect to begin consideration of H.R. 5005, the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

I would like to thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the distinguished gentleman. I just want to clarify certain things.

On Tuesday, Vietnam, the supplemental Treasury-Postal. On Wednesday, late-term abortion, intelligence and beginning of the Homeland Security Act.

What will be the procedure for the consideration of the homeland security legislation?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman would continue to yield, I thank the gentlewoman again for her inquiry. It would be our suggestion that pursuant to the colloquy that the gentlewoman and I had earlier related to the agreement between the Speaker and the minority leader to propose a rule to the Committee on Rules, it would be my hope that they could make their proposal in such time that the Committee on Rules could meet on Tuesday evening and issue a rule for consideration of that bill, that I would anticipate to be a fairly open rule.

□ 1800

And that having that rule for consideration and available on Wednesday, it would be my expectation that we could then have some way of measuring the coordination of the bill, but to have ample time on Wednesday, Thursday and even Friday, if it is necessary, to consider that bill and any amendments proposed thereto.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to hear the gentleman say that he anticipates that the rule will be an open rule so that we can have a debate on many of the issues of concern of many Members here on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. ARMEY. Let me just remind the gentlewoman, according to our colloquy, that this would be a proposal made to the Committee on Rules by the Speaker and the minority leader. I, for one, would not deign to speak for them. They clearly will speak for themselves. But that is my anticipation; that it would be one that would be more on the open side.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as one who engaged in the colloquy at the time of consideration of our select committee, the anticipation was that the Speaker and the minority leader would agree to an open rule, and I look forward to that discussion.

Does the gentleman anticipate late nights next week? It sounds like it from this schedule, but I did not know if the gentleman had any insights he could share with us about the scheduling.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentlewoman for her inquiry, and I especially want to say I appreciate the gentlewoman from California for all the late nights she has already worked this week. Unfortunately, I would have to advise the gentlewoman and the body that we should expect to work late nights Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week.

Ms. PELOSI. Now, Mr. Leader, will we be perhaps working on Saturday of next week as well?

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentlewoman, and, again, if the gentlewoman will continue to yield, it is my most fervent hope not. But, obviously, the week before a recess period, a week that has under consideration extremely important work that will be of interest to the entire body, is a week in which we must recognize that possibility.

While I do so, I do not anticipate that possibility.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I just have one other concern that I wish to discuss with the distinguished majority leader.

As the gentleman knows, and we have discussed before, there is a crisis in our country, and it is the confidence in our markets that we want to restore. One way we can do that is by taking up the Sarbanes accounting reform bill and the conference report before going home for recess. I would hope that this bill would be coming to the floor next week.

Does the majority leader have any plans to bring the conference report to the floor?

Mr. ARMEY. Well, again, I want to thank the gentlewoman for that inquiry, and as the gentlewoman knows, we will always make available time on the floor for conference reports as soon as we can obtain them. I have had, just in the past hour, a very encouraging conversation with Chairman OXLEY about that conference. It meets tomorrow morning at 10:30.

It is clear that the conferees from both bodies are committed to getting this work done as quickly as possible, and I daresay we might hope and expect possibly to see that work. It will certainly be, I believe I am clear in my understanding, the desire of these conferees to complete that work as soon as possible. They are quite concerned and committed to it.

Ms. PELOSI. Of course, Mr. Speaker, one important option that we have, in order to restore confidence to the markets and diminish the crisis, is to bring the Sarbanes accounting reform bill directly to the floor for consideration. I hope that the majority leader will consider that option, because time is of the essence. We must move quickly.

As the gentleman knows, every day is a problem for America's families with their savings, hopes and aspirations for their children and the retirement of their parents. So I appreciate the gentleman saying it may be possible we would bring a conference report. I hope it is also possible we would bring the Sarbanes bill directly to the floor.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JULY 22, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business

in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of the special order of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHUSTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HINCHEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

#### ON THE CHIEF OF THE S.E.C.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFazio) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFazio. Mr. Speaker, we usually do not think about The New York Times like we would The Onion, providing humor for America, but today there is an extraordinarily humorous story on the front page. It says, "Chief of S.E.C.," the Securities and Exchange Commission, "Is Set to Pursue Former Clients."

Now, let us think about that for a minute. This gentleman, who made a career out of lobbying for the securities industry and the accounting industry, opposing reforms, representing them in their misdeeds, is now going to pursue them. He is the best we can do in a country of 270 million people. The President cannot find anybody who knows about securities, who is not totally ethically and morally compromised from being the chief watchdog.

Here is the vision of Mr. Pitt as the pit bull. Of course, that is a toy poodle, but it says he is going to get tough. Well, if anyone believes that, I have several bridges I would like to talk to you about afterwards.

Now, here are some quotes from the story. This is Mr. Pitt talking to The New York Times. "This will inevitably sound self-serving, but the fact is it is

an enormous advantage to the public to have somebody who knows about the securities business and the securities law as I do, and it would be unthinkable to deprive people of my expertise." That was Mr. Pitt.

So the man who represented these miscreants, the man who lobbied against the tougher rules for accounting firms, the man who has had to recuse himself as the chief law enforcement officer of the Securities and Exchange Commission appointed by George Bush, and basically George Bush has continually expressed his utmost faith in Mr. Pitt, he has had to, 29 times in 10 months, in enforcement actions, recuse himself.

That means that people did not pay fines or get prosecuted by the SEC. In one case, unfortunately, both Mr. Pitt and one other Bush appointee both had to recuse themselves. So only one commissioner, who is a Clinton holdover, was left. He voted to fine the company, Ernst & Young, but an administrative law judge threw it out because they had to have two votes. Well, they could not have two votes. Is this not a wonderful Catch 22? The agency that is supposed to get tough and clean this up cannot even vote to prosecute or fine people because they are so compromised, the appointees of President Bush are so compromised because these are their friends, they are their clients, they are their benefactors, and they have worked for them and represented them for years. It borders on being humorous.

But, actually, it is quite sad. It is quite sad for the millions of Americans who have lost money in their stock funds, their 401(k)s, their retirements; the thousands who have lost their jobs when these firms were bankrupted. It is an incredible tragedy. This is the best that President Bush can do. Tell me that out of a country of 270 million people the best he can find is someone who lobbied for and put in place the policies that brought about these scandals and this fraud on the American people. Since he knows how to trick people, how to defraud people, and how to, in fact, make sure there is no real regulation, he is the best man for the job.

He also said in one of his earliest speeches, he fully intended, as head of the SEC, to make it a place that was kinder and gentler for accountants. Does that sound like a pit bull? He went on to say that he thought a regulatory agency was best that regulated least. Does that sound like a pit bull? And he had to recuse himself 29 times from voting because these were his former clients. They are the people he goes to lunch with. They are the people he goes down to visit their \$10 million, \$20 million homes in Florida, that are exempt under the bankruptcy laws, even if they got the money by fraud, taking money from the stockholders, the pensioners and the employees who were defrauded.

We know in America we can do better than this, and President Bush should



do better than this. Mr. Pitt should be removed and we should put in place at the Securities and Exchange Commission someone who will provide justice to American pensioners, stockholders, and employees.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE IN AMERICA'S HISTORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, in the next few moments this evening, I want to share a story about a remarkable act of providence in American history. By remarkable providence, I mean an example of one of those small twists and turns in history that could have turned out otherwise but did not. And as a function of that, in so many ways, we are gathered here today in a city that bears the name of a man named Washington.

It was the year 1755, 20 years before the American Revolution. The British were fighting the French over territory along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. And I think of a 23-year-old soldier who found himself in the midst of a conflagration.

The Americans were sided, Mr. Speaker, with the British, and most of the Indians sided with the French. Tensions grew, diplomatic solutions failed, so Great Britain sent 2,300 soldiers to join the rugged untrained American militias to fight the French.

A 23-year-old colonel led the Virginia militia, about 100 buckskins who had volunteered to fight. The British soldiers joined them, and over a thousand men made their way north toward Fort Duquesne, now known as the City of Pittsburgh. It was a long march in the summer, a few hundred miles along wooded paths. The Red Coats and militia could not have been more different; one orderly and disciplined, dressed in red wool and uniforms, another a ragtag bunch of young farmers, driven by passion, adventure, and a love of freedom. The differences would be important in what was about to confront them.

Seven miles from the fort on July 9, 1755, the soldiers were ambushed in a wooded ravine. They were trapped on every side. The French and Indians fired shots from behind rocks and deep in the woods from high in the trees and behind the brush. The British tried to line up in traditional military lines, shoulder to shoulder, but the shots came from behind them and above them. They were familiar with open field fighting, not ambushes deep in the woods.

Over 700 British and American troops died, compared to only 30 French and Indians. Eighty-six officers fought in the battle, according to historian David Barton, and only one of those officers remained unhurt after the ambush, and still bestride his horse. It

was that 23-year-old American leader from the Virginia militia.

The colonel assembled what remained of his men and retreated to Fort Cumberland on the western side of Maryland. There he wrote a letter to his family explaining what had happened. He recounted the battle, the death of his men, the British officers, and how he had removed his jacket after the battle and found four bullet holes in it. Four horses had been shot out from underneath George Washington that day. Bullet fragments were in his hair. And he wrote a letter to his family that he was completely unharmed, and said, "By the all powerful dispensations of Providence I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation."

Fifteen years later, in a time of peace, he would return to that same battlefield, and an Indian chief traveled a great distance to see him. That Indian chief had preyed upon those Virginia militiamen that day. He had ordered his men to shoot every officer. But as Washington would recount many times later in life, the Indian chief had sat him down and told him that he had come to meet him to pay homage "to the man who is a particular favorite of heaven; a man who could never die in battle."

Mr. Speaker, George Washington's life would lead him from those humble 23-year-old miraculous events in battle to greater things. He always understood throughout his life, with a deep Christian humility, that he was part of a grand design. A grand design for America.

□ 1815

A design yet to be fulfilled. That made him humble and grateful to be one such man that would shape the lives of millions to come. Like George Washington, I believe that every one of our lives is guided by that invisible hand, that everything happens for a reason. That in every moment from our greatest trials to our greatest triumphs, from small unanticipated events can come the great unimaginable feats of history, discovering land, freeing slaves, defeating tyranny, and maybe even defeating the mindlessness of terrorism. Behind each great turning point in history, I will always believe, as George Washington did, that there is a providential hand leading willing hearts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHUSTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### HONORING SYD FINLEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago a good friend of mine, Syd Finley, died at the Central DuPage Hospital in Winfield, Illinois. But before his death, his life personified that of a premier activist. He made effective use of himself to bring about positive and progressive change.

After graduating from high school and Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, he began work as a recreational therapist for the State. He served in the military and fought in the Korean War and was awarded the Bronze Star with two oak leaf clusters, the Combat Medic Badge, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal and the Merit Unit Citation.

In 1961, he was appointed Midwest director of the NAACP and moved his family from Galesburg to what was then segregated Wheaton. Real estate brokers only took him to the parts of town where African American families lived, and African American children were not bused to school like white children, and businesses would not consider hiring blacks.

Therefore, Syd started meeting with the school board and city council members. Mr. Finley's style of operating proved to be quite effective; and he not only brought about change in his neighborhood, but he also brought about change for thousands of others through his work at the NAACP.

Mr. Finley took his children to civil rights marches in Selma, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Washington, D.C. As a leader of the NAACP's Fair Program in the 1980s, Mr. Finley got hundreds of people hired into management jobs at Fortune 500 companies and was appointed Illinois Governor Jim Thompson's Assistant for Minority Affairs.

Syd worked at Argonne National Laboratory from 1973 to 1980; and under his leadership, minority employment increased from 9 percent to 14 percent and female employment from 12 percent to 24 percent.

Mr. Finley joined Medical Management of America in 1994 and became vice president of Community and Media Relations for Doctor's Hospital of Hyde Park. He was a founder of the DuPage African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1979. He led a full and complete life.

He leaves to mourn and cherish his memory his wife, Mary Lou; three children, Sidney Finley, III; Robin Hines; and William Christopher Finley; two sisters, Dorothy Newman and Delores Ford; and two grandchildren.

Syd Finley was indeed a unique person and able to influence the thinking and behavior of others. He was an effective leader and a great American. We revere his life, mourn his passing, and shall cherish his memory.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### STOP MERCURY EMISSIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, the Great Lakes are under attack from many environmental threats, such as invasive species, PCB contamination, and other aquatic pollutants. In the next week, along with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), I will be introducing the Great Lakes Mercury Reduction Act, which will prohibit the issuance of new permits under the Clean Air Act that will result in the deposition of any additional mercury into the Great Lakes.

Our legislation seeks to halt new mercury pollution sources that would deposit further amounts of mercury into the Great Lakes. Currently, the technology does not exist to stop mercury emissions from already-permitted sources. Therefore, we should not allow construction of new mercury pollution sources.

Our legislation will not affect existing sources already permitted under the Clean Air Act, but rather, will halt addition of new sources of mercury that will further degrade the Great Lakes with mercury pollution. Airborne mercury is the dominant source of mercury in the Great Lakes; and according to the Lake Michigan Federation,  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a teaspoon of mercury can contaminate a 25-acre lake. Mercury quickly bioaccumulates, contaminating the food chain and making the fish of the lakes inedible by humans.

The Federal Government must address mercury pollution, because sufficient reduction limits were not set in the Clean Air Act Amendments in 1990. The act only contained large general national emission numbers, and control studies monitoring the growing problems with mercury pollution. While the Clean Air Act required extensive studies of the potential dangers of mercury, it deferred much of the work on limiting mercury emissions to the States.

In 1997, the United States and Canada, as part of the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy, met to address strategies for eliminating toxic substances in the Great Lakes. These talks resulted in each nation agreeing to address a number of toxic emissions, including mercury. According to this agreement, the United States will seek to reduce airborne emissions of mercury by 50 percent, and Canada by 90 percent by the year 2006.

President Bush and the Congress both made the elimination of mercury pollution an environmental priority of this Congress. In his Clear Skies Initia-

tive, President Bush seeks to cut mercury emissions up to 69 percent and create the first-ever national cap for mercury emissions. Mercury emissions will be cut from current emissions from 48 tons to a cap of 26 tons in 2010, and 15 tons in 2018. Likewise, two similar proposals in Congress will seek to cap mercury emissions for the first time ever for air quality improvements.

In my district, Lake Michigan is the source of our drinking water, and the lake provides recreation in the summertime, and once provided fish for eating. We now know that Lake Michigan fish are harmful because of the toxins they contain. According to the EPA, each year over 3,000 pounds of mercury pollution are dumped into Lake Michigan, and 86 percent of that comes from direct atmospheric deposition. Recently, the North Shore Sanitary District obtained a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to build a sludge sewage incinerator on the shores of Lake Michigan in Waukegan, Illinois. If construction commences, the mercury emitted from this sludge incinerator will be the first new source of mercury pollution in the Great Lakes in over a decade.

My top environmental goal in this Congress is to protect Lake Michigan and the Great Lakes. Earlier this year, I chaired the Nuclear Fuel Safety Caucus, which sought the safe removal of nuclear waste from key environmental ecosystems in the Great Lakes burdened with nuclear waste on our shores. The approval of the nuclear waste resolution in this Congress will make our 10th district nuclear free upon completion of the National Nuclear Waste Repository. But now, Congress must focus its attention on mercury pollution in the Great Lakes.

Airborne mercury pollution is an issue which the Federal Government has ignored in years past. Further mercury pollution of the Great Lakes will irreparably damage our fragile ecosystem.

I urge Members to support our bipartisan legislation. We joined in this effort to end mercury pollution in the Great Lakes just this week, but passage of our bill will go a long way to fulfilling our international commitments to our Canadian allies and fulfill the promise of President Bush's Clear Skies Initiative on mercury. But most importantly, Mr. Speaker, it will protect the mothers and children of the Midwest who are most at risk for mercury pollution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GILMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the 1974 illegal Turkish invasion of Cyprus. I have commemorated this day since I came to Congress; and unfortunately, each year the occupation continues.

PSEKA, the International Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus; the Cyprus Federation of America, an umbrella organization representing the Cypriot American community in the United States; SAE, the World Council of Hellenes Abroad; and the Federation of Hellenic Societies, are all primarily located in the 14th Congressional District, which I am fortunate to represent.

These individuals refuse to believe that peace will not come to Cyprus and have chosen to commemorate this event in very special ways.

On Saturday, July 20, and Sunday, July 21, in the spirit of remembrance and commemoration, a concert will be held on July 20 at the Summer Stage in Central Park, New York, with the participation of two artists from Greece, Dionyssios Savopoulos and Alkinoos Ioannides.

These remarkable performers have been strong advocates against the division of Cyprus and the human rights violations by the Turkish Army in Cyprus.

On July 21, memorial services will be held for the victims of the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus at the Cathedral of Holy Trinity in Manhattan. His Eminence, Archbishop Demetrios, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in America, will officiate.

The fundamental fact is that the continued presence of Turkish troops represents a gross violation of human rights and international law. Since they invaded Cyprus in July, 1974, Turkish troops have continued to occupy 37 percent of Cyprus. This is in direct defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions and has been a major source of instability in the eastern Mediterranean.

The new peace initiatives embarked upon by Cyprus, Greece and Turkey continue to say there is hope. I support President Bush, like his predecessor, President Clinton, in saying that true human rights are the goal of the United States Government. A unified Cyprus would promote a stable Mediterranean, economic stability and justice with a comprehensive and fair settlement. Now is the time for a solution.

More than 20 years ago, the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities reached two high-level agreements which provided for the establishment of a bicomunal, bizonal federation. Even though these agreements were endorsed by the U.N. Security Council, there has been no action on the Turkish side to fill in the details or to reach a final agreement.

Instead, for the past 28 years, there has been a Turkish Cypriot leader presiding over a regime recognized only by Turkey and condemned as legally invalid by the U.N. Security Council. Cyprus has been divided by the Green Line, a 113-mile barbed wire fence that runs across the island. Greek-Cypriots are prohibited from visiting the towns and communities where their families have lived for generations.

With 35,000 Turkish troops illegally stationed on the island, it is one of the most militarized areas in the world. This situation has also meant the financial decline of the once-rich northern part of Cyprus to just one-quarter of its former earnings.

Perhaps the single most destructive element of Turkey's fiscal and foreign policy is its nearly 28-year occupation of Cyprus. We now have an atmosphere where there is no valid excuse for not resolving this long-standing problem. Cyprus is set for entrance into the European Union in 2004, and I am hopeful that this reality will act as a catalyst for a lasting solution of the Cyprus challenge. EU membership for Cyprus will clearly provide important economic, political, and social benefits for all Cypriots, both Greek and Turkish alike.

This is why both sides must continue to negotiate. There is also a new climate of cooperation between Turkey and Greece with many positive signs. More has been achieved in the past 2 years than in many years before.

□ 1830

While the U.S., the EU, Greece and Cyprus have all acted to accommodate Turkish concerns, it is time for Turkey to complete the peace process in good faith. Make no mistake about it, if Turkey wants the Cyprus problem resolved, it will happen. Now is the time for a solution to the Cyprus problem. It will take diligent work by both sides, but with U.S. support and leadership, I am hopeful that we will reach a peaceful and fair solution soon. Twenty-eight years is too long to have a country divided, it is too long to be kept from your home, and it is too long to be separated from your family.

We have seen many tremendous changes around the world.

It is time for the Cypriots to live in peace and security, with full enjoyment of their human rights.

I am hopeful that their desire for freedom will one day be fulfilled.

In recognition of the spirit of the people of Cyprus, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Cyprus Federation of America, and in solemnly commemorating the twenty-eighth anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus.

I hope that this anniversary will mark the advent of true freedom and peace for Cyprus.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend

their remarks on the subject of my special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### CYPRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, as I have done every year and as the gentlewoman from New York just did, we usually do this together, I rise again today to reiterate my fierce objection to the illegal occupation of the island of Cyprus by Turkish troops and declare my grave concern for the future of the area. The island's 28 years of internal division make the status quo absolutely unacceptable.

In July 1974, Turkish troops captured the northern part of Cyprus, seizing over a third of the island. The Turkish troops expelled 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes and killed 5,000 citizens of the once peaceful island. Over a quarter of a century later, about 1,500 Greek Cypriots remain missing, including four Americans. The Turkish invasion was a conscious and deliberate attempt at ethnic cleansing. Turkey proceeded to install 35,000 military personnel. Today these troops, in conjunction with the United Nations peacekeeping forces, make the small island of Cyprus one of the most militarized areas in the world. Turkey is the only nation, Mr. Speaker, in the world which recognizes the Turkish Northern Republic of Cyprus.

Twenty-eight years later, the forced separation of these two communities still exists despite efforts by the United Nations and G-8 leadership to mend this rift between north and south. The U.N., with the explicit support of the United States, has sponsored several rounds of proximity talks between the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, and Mr. Rauf Denktash, the self-proclaimed leader of the occupied northern part of the island.

In January 2002, direct negotiations between President Clerides and Mr. Denktash began. Thus far, these negotiations have not produced any breakthroughs. Regrettably, the progress on an agreement has been thwarted by the intransigent position taken by Mr. Denktash with the full backing of the Turkish government. However, it is encouraging that the two leaders are continuing their direct talks which maintains the possibility that a comprehensive settlement can still be reached.

The recent political events in Turkey and the decision to hold early elections in November of this year will have a direct effect on the outcome of the Cyprus negotiations. While we support the call for elections in Turkey and trust the democratic voice of the Turk-

ish people, we hope that the Cyprus negotiations will not be undermined by election year politics. We hope that all parties running for Parliament will declare their support for a resolution of the Cyprus problem before the end of the year so that a united Cyprus can enter the EU.

Despite the division of the island constantly taking center stage, the Republic of Cyprus has flourished and grown as an economy and society. It is a Europe-oriented nation that is of strategic, economic and political importance to the region and to the rest of the world. Sadly, the people living in the northern part of the island continue to be mired in poverty as a direct result of their leadership's and Turkey's separatist policies. Cyprus is one of the leading candidate nations to join the EU in the next round of enlargement. European Union membership has the potential to act as a catalyst for resolving the problem of Cyprus which has been poisoning the relations among the parties to the conflict and their NATO allies and the United States.

It would also be in the best interest of Turkey to cooperate with the U.N. on Cyprus in order to advance its own membership in the European Union. Northern Cyprus will perhaps be the greatest beneficiary of Cypriot membership and resolution of the entire affair. It is currently in a state of economic distress which is being exacerbated by Turkish intransigence. Turkey spends more than \$200 million annually to sustain northern Cyprus. With settlement on the matter of Cyprus, this huge financial obligation would be eliminated. By joining the rest of Cyprus, northern Cyprus would become part of an already progressive economy, eliminating its financial dependence on Turkey.

We are all standing at the threshold of an historic opportunity that will shape the futures of generations of Cypriots, Greeks and Turks. We have a responsibility to these ensuant generations to secure their futures by contributing to the efforts to create a peaceful world. It is precisely, Mr. Speaker, to express the above stated points that I have felt compelled to introduce House Concurrent Resolution 164, a bill which expresses the U.S.'s support for Cyprus' admission to the European Union according to the Helsinki Conclusions of 1999. These specifically state that while a solution to the political crisis in Cyprus is preferable prior to EU accession, it is not a precondition for entry.

Mr. Speaker, we have a moral and ethical obligation to use our influence as Americans, as defenders of democracy and as defenders of human rights to reunify Cyprus. There have been 28 years of illegitimate occupation, violence and strife. Let us not make it 29.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Co-Chairs of the Hellenic Caucus, Representatives MICHAEL BILIRAKIS and CAROLYN MALONEY for organizing this special orders on Cyprus and for their leadership on this important issue.

Twenty-eight years ago, on July 20, 1974, Turkish troops advanced into the Republic of Cyprus and forcefully occupied the island. Today, Cyprus remains divided with heavily armed Turkish troops occupying approximately 37 percent of the island. Over the past twenty-eight years there have been signs of hope only to be shattered by statements or displays of aggression resulting in increased tensions and little progress toward resolving the conflict over Cyprus. In 1999, the U.N. Security Council passed resolution 1251 calling for "... all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and requesting them, along with the parties concerned, to refrain from any actions which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as from any attempt at partition of the island or its unification with any other country."

The Republic of Cyprus has on many occasions offered an olive branch to end this conflict. The Republic of Cyprus has offered to demilitarize the entire island, and has canceled an order of a surface-to-air missile system. Turkey has rejected these overtures and in fact continues to upgrade its military presence on Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, throughout its history the United States has stood firmly against the forces of oppression and aggression across the globe. We should continue to advocate and support a peaceful resolution to the problem in Cyprus. As a cosponsor of both H. Con. Res. 164 and 269, I urge the President to take steps to end the restrictions of freedoms on the enclaved people of Cyprus by the Turkish-Cypriots and to work with our allies to support Cyprus' efforts of accession to the European Union (EU).

It is my sincere hope that we will see significant progress toward a unified Cyprus obtained by peaceful means. This can only improve the economic and political stability of the region, which is undoubtedly in the national security and economic interests of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by thanking my colleagues in the Hellenic Caucus for their exceptional work. I look forward to working with all of them to ensure that some day soon, the unification, not the division of Cyprus, will be commemorated by this body.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, for too many years this Congress has been making its opinion known about the heinous reality that persists on the divided island of Cyprus. Twenty eight years ago this week, Cypriot citizens became refugees within their own country. Homeowners became homeless. Families were divided. Hundreds were killed or disappeared, as they ran for their lives. The divide that endures in Cyprus is one that becomes more evident with every anniversary of the Turkish occupation of the north.

Last night, in the Rayburn Building, I hosted a briefing and film viewing on Cyprus' reunification. That movie, *Beyond Division: Reunifying the Republic of Cyprus*, began with a very powerful quote which read, "My father says love your country. My country is divided into two. Which part should I love?" It is taken from a poem entitled *Love Your Country* by Neshe Yashin, a Turkish Cypriot who fled her birthplace in search of safety.

These words capture perfectly the history that plagued Cyprus. A fraternal, peaceful, and bi-communal society was divided and torn by

a violent and foreign invasion. The end result was the alienation and isolation of neighbor from neighbor, family member from family member.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the persistent efforts of my colleagues, MICHAEL BILIRAKIS and CAROLYN MALONEY, for calling this special order and arduously maintaining the plight of the people of Cyprus, particularly those who endure under Turkish control, in the minds of their fellow Members of Congress.

It is shameful that, as we stand here today marking this 28th anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, Turkey has not only threatened to annex the north of the island, but has increased its military presence there. Last month's increase of 5,500 troops in the north bolsters the Turkish presence there to more than 40,000 soldiers—by some accounts the highest degree ever.

Twenty eight years ago, when Turkey invaded, 200,000 Greek Cypriots—victims of a policy of ethnic cleansing—were forced from their homes and became internally displaced people, essentially refugees in their own country. They were pushed out to accommodate over 80,000 settlers from mainland Turkey. The U.S. Committee for Refugees calls the internal displacement of people in Cyprus the "longest standing in the [European] region."

Furthermore, Turkish armed forces responsible for the disappearance of 1,463 Greek Cypriots, including four Cypriot-Americans, have remained protected by the impunity the Turkish government has afforded them, despite its obligations under the UN Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

In addition, just over a year ago the European Court of Human Rights rendered a decision, finding Turkey guilty of violating 14 articles of the European Convention on Human Rights, and of being an illegal and illegitimate occupying force in Cyprus.

As Cyprus continues on its ensured path towards EU accession, it boggles the mind that Turkey—a NATO member—continues to occupy one-third of Cyprus. If a settlement to Cyprus is not reached by the end of the year, when the island is expected to join Europe, Turkey will be occupying European territory and hampering its chances of attaining that same status during its volatile economic and political crisis.

Mr. Speaker, the government of Turkey and Denktash are to be held responsible for the continual separation of the country of Cyprus. Despite the progress that has been made in the settlement talks that began in December of last year, they have halted development keeping the whole of the Cypriot community from a life of peace and freedom. However, hold-ups with the talks, increased deployment of Turkish troops to northern occupied Cyprus, and threats of annexation have proven futile in eroding international support of Cyprus' EU accession, settlement, or Clerides' government.

We cannot let this body forget the terror and fear that Turkey struck in every Cypriot's heart when they invaded in 1974. As the fifth round of the latest settlement talks commenced this week, we remain watchful, as well as hopeful, that peace may finally reach Cyprus and join both sides.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, twenty-eight years ago this week, Turkey invaded Cyprus, violating international law and provoking an

international outcry. Since June 1974, Turkey has occupied the northern third of this beautiful Mediterranean island—although no other country recognizes the occupation as legitimate. Cypriot President Glafcos Clarides and Turkish Cypriot Leader Rauf Denktash have re-engaged in peace talks aimed at reconciling the two communities of Cyprus since January. A resolution is not yet in sight, however, despite the incentive of accession to the European Union for both Turkey and Cyprus. We must now hope that a compromise will be reached soon, to ensure that Cyprus achieves its potential as a prosperous, progressive nation.

I was fortunate enough to visit Cyprus last summer. It was an eye-opening experience to be on the Green Line in Nicosia and then to walk a few blocks into the heart of a successful European Capital. This dramatic contrast—where conflict and normalcy can co-exist within a few city blocks—reinforces the need to find a solution to this dispute that removes hatred and division from the heart of Cyprus.

Today, Cyprus faces many challenges. The island is split across the middle by a barbed wire fence over one hundred miles long. Thirty-five thousand Turkish troops illegally occupy a third of the island, in what some consider one of the world's most militarized zones. Two hundred thousand Greek Cypriot refugees want to return to their homes in the north of the island but cannot as a result of the Turkish occupation.

Behind these disturbing statistics, there is a fundamental disagreement on the ultimate objective. Greek Cypriots seek a bi-zonal bi-communal federation—a solution endorsed by the United States, the European Union and the United Nations. The Turkish Cypriot leadership, however, seeks a loose confederation of two independent Cypriot states. Turkey has, to date, rejected the UN Security Council's resolutions, which call for the withdrawal of both Turkish troops and the 115,000 Turkish settlers introduced to the north since 1974. It is clear that consensus will not be easily reached, but the leadership of both sides must work diligently to implement a solution, as ordinary Cypriots on both sides of the barbed wire continue to suffer.

Congress must remain committed to helping the two sides settle this twenty-eight year old dispute.

First and foremost, the island must be reunited as a bi-zonal, bi-communal federal Cyprus on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions.

It is also crucial that the north of the island be de-militarized and that the two hundred thousand Greek Cypriot refugees be allowed to return safely to their homes.

In addition, the Turkish Cypriot leadership must address the plight of Greek Cypriots living in northern enclaves. During my trip last year, I attempted to visit Cypriots trapped in such enclaves, but was prevented from doing so by the Turkish Cypriot Authorities. I have co-sponsored House Concurrent Resolution 269, which calls for an end to restrictions on Greek Cypriots living in the North, because I believe that the human rights of this community must be respected by the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

Furthermore, the Administration should continue its annual allocation of \$15 million to promote confidence-building measures aimed at

bringing the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities together. This small investment in peace will prove to yield enormous dividends.

And finally, I urge the Administration and my colleagues in Congress to continue to support Cyprus' accession to the European Union. EU membership will provide access to new markets and permit the free movement of goods and people. The European Council has made it clear that reunification will not be a precondition for accession; indeed, membership may even prove to be a catalyst toward the resolution of the Cypriot dispute. It is clearly in the interest of the Turkish Cypriot community to move forward in peace talks so the entire island can benefit from EU membership.

On this important anniversary, I urge all Cypriots to consider the merits of reunification, and I urge Congress and the Administration to remain committed to resolving this issue. The United States must continue to work with Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots as they strive for peace, after twenty-eight years of conflict.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Hellenic Caucus since its inception in 1995, I rise today to mark the 28th anniversary of Turkey's invasion, and subsequent occupation of, Cyprus.

In 1960, Cyprus gained its political independence from the British Empire. Fourteen short years later, however, this independence was shattered when 6,000 Turkish troops and 40 tanks invaded the north coast of Cyprus and proceeded to occupy nearly 40 percent of the island. The ensuing fighting killed thousands of Cypriots and forced hundreds of thousands from their homes. Today, there are 1,619 people still missing, five of whom are United States citizens.

Twenty-eight years after the invasion, we are gathering to remember those who died and to ensure that the world never forgets that Cyprus is a land divided. More than 35,000 Turkish troops continue to occupy Cyprus in violation of international law. A barbed wire fence cuts across the island, separating families from their property and splitting this once beautiful country in half.

Over the course of the 107th Congress, I have petitioned the Bush Administration to take positive steps to help end the occupation of Cyprus, requesting that both President Bush and Secretary of State Powell make the reunification of Cyprus a top priority.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleagues in standing up against Turkish oppression in Cyprus. I would especially like to extend my sincere thanks to the dedicated co-chairs of the Hellenic Caucus, Rep. BILIRAKIS and Rep. MALONEY, for their tireless work to ensure that the people of Cyprus are not forgotten. Twenty-eight years is a long time to wait, but it is my sincere hope that our actions will help persuade Turkey to end its unlawful occupation of Cyprus.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the most egregious acts of the 20th century—the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. This Saturday, July 20, will mark the 28th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus and the 28th year of Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus.

On July 20, 1974, 30,000 Turkish troops invaded northern Cyprus in flagrant violation of international law. More than 200,000 Greek Cypriots were forcibly expelled from their homes and nearly 5000 were killed. The fates

of more than 1400 Greek Cypriots missing since the occupation remain uncertain. This tragedy is remembered by Greek Cypriots around the world as one of the blackest days in their people's history. I share the outrage of my Greek Cypriot friends and firmly believe Turkey must withdraw its troops from Cyprus and allow reunification to take place.

Unfortunately, Turkey has continued to pour salt on this deep wound. In 1983, again in flagrant violation of international law, Turkey unilaterally declared independence in the area of Cyprus under its military occupation. The UN Security Council, including the United States, condemned this declaration and called for Turkey's withdrawal. To date, Turkey is the only country in the world to recognize the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." Turkey has also attempted to change the demographic structure of occupied Cyprus by transferring 115,000 Turkish settlers to northern Cyprus and allowing them to live in the homes of expelled Greek Cypriots.

Despite the occupation, Cyprus has achieved remarkable economic growth. It's people enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living and Cyprus is now a leading candidate for membership in the European Union. It is also a thriving democracy that maintains the highest regard for the rule of law and human rights.

In recent months, Turkey has issued threats in response to Cyprus' prospective EU entry. Most worrisome is Turkey's threat to annex the occupied areas of Cyprus. The world must not sit still for such dangerous saber rattling. Fortunately, it has not. The EU has stated that it will not be held hostage to such threats and Cyprus' movement toward EU membership continues. The U.S. has also stated emphatically that it opposes Turkish annexation and believes such threats are destabilizing. Unfortunately, Turkey has not backed off its threats and continues to take positions that fly in the face of the world community's aspirations for peace.

The U.N. Security Council has proposed a peace agreement that would create a single state with two politically equal communities in a bi-zonal and bi-communal federation. The Turkish Cypriot side, backed by Ankara, has rejected this internationally supported proposal. Cyprus supports this proposal and, notwithstanding Turkish opposition, it continues to make overtures in an attempt to resolve this longstanding conflict. The U.S. has supported Cyprus' peace aims but we must do more to press Turkey to allow peace negotiations to move forward.

Cyprus has been a reliable U.S. ally since its independence from Britain in 1960. Our countries share deep commitments to democracy, human rights, free markets and equal justice under law. Following September 11, Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides immediately condemned the terrorist attacks and offered his country's assistance in our efforts to fight terrorism.

This Saturday, at 5:30 a.m., sirens will be sounded across Cyprus to remember the moment when Turkish troops invaded their homeland. I urge my colleagues to take a moment this weekend to recognize the enormous injustice that has persisted in Cyprus at the hands of our NATO ally Turkey. The U.S. must do all it can to end this conflict and restore the right to live in a unified Cyprus for all Greek Cypriots.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from Florida, (Mr. BILIRAKIS), and the gentlewoman from New York, (Mrs. MALONEY), for organizing this special order on Cyprus, and providing us with the opportunity to reflect on the 28th anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

The Cyprus conflict remains one of longest lasting issues of concern to the international community that remains unresolved to this day. For years, Cyprus has been divided by a 113-mile barbed wire fence, in effect sealing off the residents of Cyprus one side from the other.

The presence of 35,000 Turkish troops on the island is unacceptable, and has contributed to a militarized atmosphere that is far from conducive to a life of peace and cooperation for all of its inhabitants. Overall, this conflict has been very costly for both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriot communities, resulting in untold human and economic losses.

Our goal must be to seek the reunification of Cyprus within the framework of a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation, guaranteeing freedom, human rights, and political equality for all of its citizens regardless of their backgrounds. I am encouraged by the UN-brokered efforts earlier this year that represented the first time that the two sides agreed to hold indirect talks since the 1974 invasion.

I applaud the personal efforts of the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, to advance the negotiating process, although I am disappointed that despite his visit to the island in May, the two sides failed to meet the June target date for an agreement.

As Cyprus prepares its candidacy for accession to the European Union in advance of the EU's December summit in Copenhagen, it has become increasingly essential that the two sides once again engage in serious negotiations with the goal of a political settlement of their differences and the ultimate unification of the island.

As we continue to press for peace, the US and the international community must pay heed to the anxieties and legitimate concerns of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Indeed, a political settlement of the Cyprus issue in accordance with United Nations resolutions would benefit all parties involved, as well as strengthening relations between Greece and Turkey, two of our key NATO allies.

The US must make it clear to Turkey that they stand to benefit, alongside Turkish Cypriot authorities, in promoting the UN's vision for a negotiated settlement to the Cyprus dispute in the near future. A solution to the conflict in Cyprus would promote regional economic opportunities, and would increase the likelihood for Turkish accession to the European Union where it would join Cyprus and much of the rest of Europe as the new century unfolds.

I am one of the few Members of Congress who was serving in the House 28 years ago and I very much regret that on this, the final opportunity I will have to participate on the House floor in a commemoration of this anniversary, the ugly scar that divides Cyprus has not yet been erased.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, I hope that soon, perhaps before the year is out, a breakthrough may yet occur. That is my hope for peace for the people of Cyprus.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to take just a few minutes and join my colleagues, and I wanted to talk about the issue of Social Security and what we are facing with changes. I know that one of my colleagues soon, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), will be talking specifically about this and thought it might be appropriate to remind people of what some of the benefits of this program are to certain individuals and when it is done right, the significant opportunities that it presents not only to the individuals but for the gain for our country.

We want to produce productive citizens. That opportunity came for me when I was but a young kid. When my father died at my age of 12 years old, he was 54, leaving six children and a wife who did not have an opportunity for employment because she had very little or no education earlier in her own life. Had it not been for the support that our community gave us, this family, with the six kids, with one of them being in a wheelchair because of an illness that left her paralyzed, this family would not have been able to stay together. But through the support of Social Security, as long as we were students, up until the age of 21 years old at that time, we could get that help. It gave us the opportunity to stay together as a family. It gave us the opportunity to be able to get an education because otherwise we would have split up and more than likely have been spending our time earning a living so that those of us who needed to would be able just to survive.

Today, one of us is a very good physician in a State in the South, in Louisiana, another is retired from a major position in a pharmaceutical company, but my point is that all six of my mother's children became successful because of the assistance that our community gave us. And more importantly than anything, we have to realize that as these benefits come to people throughout our country, the benefits of Social Security, we cannot forget, we cannot pull the ladder up behind us and say it is not good for someone else. It made a difference for me. It helped me become the productive citizen that I believe that I am. And if we protect this, this wonderful institution, make sure that it is there for our kids and our grandkids and their children and on down the line as the security blanket that it can be and has been and

hopefully will continue to be, then we can make a difference in the productivity of a lot of people in this country and give a great deal back to our Nation.

I look forward to listening to the remarks of other colleagues.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### CLOCKING REPUBLICAN RAID ON SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge the compelling story of this incredible Member of Congress from Texas, NICK LAMPSON, who placed on the RECORD the story of his family and what Social Security has meant not just to seniors but to the disability insurance program and the insurance program for widows caring for children or widowers and millions of people. We never really know if we will be the one out of five families struck in America with tragedy beyond our ability to control and whether we will have the insurance to weather bad times. And is it not a credit to his mother and their family that every one of those six children has matured into a productive and really priceless citizen for our country. We need more citizens like NICK LAMPSON in this Chamber. We would build a different and better country with that kind of sensitivity and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to continue what has become my weekly tradition of clocking the Republican raid on the Social Security trust fund. Since early June, I have been coming down here showing how much money they are taking out of the Social Security trust fund and using for other purposes, such as huge tax cuts to the richest 1 percent of people in this country. When I started these remarks, they were borrowing, as of early June, \$208 billion. Every single week they have dipped into it more. It went up to \$212 billion, then \$218 billion, then \$223 billion. By July 9 they were at \$235 billion. Then at \$241 billion. The line of increase into the trust fund is every week growing at geometric proportions. That amounts to already \$858 billion being taken out of your pocket as an American citizen from your Social Security payments.

What is the Republican House leadership doing about this? Nothing. This House leadership has simply refused to address the ongoing raid in the Social Security trust fund. In January of 2001, our Nation had finally, after a 12-year

struggle, actually managed to balance the budget. And we had surpluses. People were saying that we would be able to pay off our accumulated debt by the year 2011. There was euphoria. Even on Wall Street they took down the debt clock. What I would like to say to all the Bush administration friends on Wall Street, you ought to put the debt clock back, because the party that represents your big business interests, they are just increasing the debt again. So why do you not put the debt clock up? I would actually go and put one of those hooks in the wall at Times Square myself if I could find out who had that old clock.

Not even 1½ years later, the Congressional Budget Office is projecting that under the Republican budget passed in March of this year, there will be a \$1.8 trillion on-budget deficit over the next 10 years. I have been asking myself, why does the Republican leadership of this House love this red ink so much? They are taking money out of the Social Security trust fund in order to give these big tax cuts. I thought, well, maybe they love to issue Federal debt securities because who sells those debt securities? Twenty big bond houses on Wall Street make all the fees. They do not sell savings bonds to average Americans. Try to buy a savings bond and have it sent to your house. It will not happen. You have to go fill out a special form, then they send it over to whoever you say should be the recipient a month later. They have actually taken away the right of individual citizens to buy savings bonds conveniently in this country. They prefer to sell debt securities through the 20 bond houses on Wall Street because they make all the fees, which we pay for out of our tax dollars.

So instead of paying off the debt by 2011, under the Republican budget our publicly held debt is scheduled to increase by \$2.8 trillion by fiscal year 2011 and they are covering it over right now by borrowing from what is left in the Social Security trust fund to cover the difference. The biggest reason for this radical reversal in our Nation's financial health is the Bush administration tax cut. How do you feel about \$858 billion being taken out of your pocket and then given to a corporation like Enron this year which is going to take over \$350 million in the form of a tax rebate because of the Bush administration tax bill?

Or how about this: Your money is going to the top 1 percent of the wealthiest people in this country who no longer have to pay an inheritance tax. They are taking your money. That is what is happening to the Social Security trust fund.

What is the effect on all of this? The Republicans said they voted. They voted seven times not to do this. It is true, they did vote. But they are not keeping their promise.



□ 1845

They told us they wanted to assure that not a penny of the Social Security surplus would be used for other programs. But, in fact, their promises have not met the true test of time.

So I would say I will be back next week. It is time for the Republicans to stop the raid on Social Security's trust fund, and we are going to stop them come November's election.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CROWLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LANGEVIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BAIRD address the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, tonight I want to join my colleagues on the House floor, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), to remember a horrific act taken by Turkey against the citizens of Cyprus 28 years ago.

On July 28, 1974, the nation of Turkey violated international law when it brutally invaded the sovereign Republic of Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of September 11 and the horrific acts of ter-

ror that were inflicted upon thousands of innocent Americans in New York and Washington, it is important that this Congress and the American people recognize the events in Cyprus 28 years ago as an act of terror. Turkey illegally used American-supplied airplanes, bombs, and tanks in an act of terror against the people of Cyprus. This terror did not end with the invasion of the island. Instead, more than 200,000 people were forcibly displaced from their homes and a large number of Cypriot people who were captured during the invasion are still missing today.

Last year, the European Court of Human Rights rebuked the Turkish government when the court overwhelmingly found them guilty of massive human rights violations over the last 28 years in a scathing 146-page decision. In the case of Cyprus v. Turkey, the court concluded Turkey has not done enough to investigate the whereabouts of Greek-Cypriot missing persons who disappeared during life-threatening situations after the occupation. The court also found Turkey guilty of refusing to allow the return of any displaced Greek-Cypriots to their homes in Northern Cyprus. Families continue to be separated by the 113-mile barbed wire fence that runs across the island.

Mr. Speaker, it is expected that by the end of this year, Cyprus will be approved for accession into the European Union. The United States has strongly supported the Cyprus EU bid. EU membership will bring significant benefits to both the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

Last year, a bipartisan House Resolution was introduced in the House expressing the sense of Congress that security, reconciliation, and prosperity for all Cypriots can be best achieved within the context of membership in the European Union, which will provide significant rights and obligations for all Cypriots, and for other purposes. I am hopeful that this Congress will approve that resolution as a strong sign of support for Cyprus's accession to the European Union.

Officials from the EU continue to reiterate that a peace settlement is not a precondition to Cyprus's accession to the European Union. Regardless of whether or not an agreement is reached, the entire island of Cyprus will be recognized as one country within the European Union. Ideally, a settlement will be reached later on this year.

Now, we know that hopes of a settlement continue, but at the end of discussions last month, the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Clerides, said the peace talks with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash were at a deadlock and that large differences remain.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for the Bush administration to apply pressure on the Turkish side and, in particular, on the Turkish government so that they can convince Turkish Cyp-

riot leader Denktash to alter his current uncompromising stance. It is time for Denktash to negotiate in good faith in order to reach a comprehensive settlement within the framework provided for by the relevant United Nations Security Council's resolutions. These resolutions establish a bizonal, bicomunal federation with a single international personality and sovereignty and a single citizenship for all of Cyprus.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### FOOD CRISIS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I come this evening to talk about a very serious problem in this world. Last evening, I watched in horror as ABC, the Ted Koppel Show, depicted the food crisis in southern Africa. I watched as one woman was identified as having lost one of her twin babies to hunger, died from hunger, while the other baby was clinging to her breast, attempting to get milk that was not there. I watched as a man was shown sitting on the ground sifting dirt to eat, and the man said he was eating the dirt because it would fill up his stomach and help to do away with the hunger pains. I watched little children eating bugs and insects and others trying to find a morsel of some kind in the weeds. I watched all of this in horror because I have been working on this issue.

I have met with Mr. Natsios on two different occasions. I went to the Committee on International Relations, even though I am not a member of that committee, but I wanted to sit in on a hearing that was being held about the food crisis in southern Africa. Mr. Natsios was there. I heard him testify, I believe at that time, that he was on top of it. Mr. Natsios is in charge of USAID, and he said that they were on top of it, that they were in front of it, that they had organized the food that was to be shipped there, and that they were not worried about people dying, that we would not have the kind of devastation that we had seen during the starvation crisis in Ethiopia some years ago.

I was concerned about that, because at that time, I was getting information that people were already dying. But he said that he was on top of it. We had some of the agencies testifying there who are responsible for distribution of the food, but they seemed to talk in

more cautious terms. They seemed to speak about this crisis with the hope that we would be able to keep people from starving and dying, but I did not hear the kind of confidence in their tone and in their voices that I was looking for. So I continued to monitor what was going on.

Just last week I went to a meeting that was held where all of the ambassadors from the countries that are in crisis attended. There was the ambassador from Lesotho, from Malawi, from Mozambique, from Swaziland and Zimbabwe and, again, Mr. Natsios from USAID was at that meeting. I challenged him about our actions in these countries, told him of my concern, and I said to him that I was proposing to put \$200 million in the supplemental appropriations bill to make sure we would have enough money for the grain and for the corn, for the food that we were going to dispatch to these hungry countries and get ahead of the curve so that when the rains come in October, we would not have to be worried about the trucks not being able to get where they needed to go. I wanted to get ahead of starvation so that we could get the food to the villages, so that we could get the grain in the grain storehouses. I wanted to avoid precisely what I saw last evening. I did not want ever in my life again to see the kind of starvation, the kind of death, the kind of devastation that I have witnessed too many times as I have watched the stories coming back to us from poor countries across this world.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted the United States to be in the forefront of helping people in the world, and I want us to use the bully pulpit of this great Nation to say to other countries that can be of assistance that they must join.

The Super 8 powers of the world, with all of the resources, must join together to help the poor people of this world. This is how people define us. This is how people determine whether or not we are caring people. As a matter of fact, this is the best kind of diplomacy that we could ever employ. When we show that we care about people, that we are willing to stop little babies from starving to death, that we are willing to lend a helping hand, I think it does more for us than silly negotiations where people are not getting anywhere or getting people to believe much of anything.

Mr. Speaker, my grandmother always said, it is not what you say, it is what you do.

So I watched in horror last evening for precisely that which I was trying so hard to avoid.

It is not just I who was concerned about this issue. The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), and many others have begun to work on this in different ways. I know some people were trying to work over on the Committee on Agriculture. Some people have tried to work from within the Committee on

International Relations, and we have gone to people sitting on the appropriate subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations to talk with them about this issue. So I know a number of people have been trying.

So I certainly did not expect to see those images broadcast on ABC last evening. I certainly did not want to be told by a television program that people were already dying, and I did not want to see that the food is not getting up to the villages, and I did not want to see a woman who walked many miles to get a sack of grain that she placed on her head and walked back to her village with, only to have it distributed among all of the villagers, and she ended up with a 2-day supply, knowing that there would be no more food coming for another month or more. She will probably be dead by the time the next supply comes, and her babies will be dead.

We could have avoided this. We could avoid this by, number one, making sure that we do what we can to appropriate the dollars that we can afford to appropriate, that we talk with the other nations that should be contributing, that we give some leadership to this problem. We know that we need some more money and we have a supplemental appropriation that is coming up, and we know that we are placing money in that supplemental appropriations bill for any number of countries. We know and we understand that there will be money in there for Afghanistan, and it should be. We know that there will be money in there for Israel, and it should be. We know that there will be money in there for many countries, because there are emergencies in the world. But why we have not been able to get the support from this administration to make sure that we can meet the needs of the food crisis of these very, very poor countries, I will never understand.

As a matter of fact, when I said to Mr. Natsios at the last meeting that I wanted to know if he would support \$200 million in the supplemental appropriation, he said flat out, no. And he followed it up with saying, you are not going to cause me to lose my job. Well, that simply means he does not have the support of this administration.

I did not wish to come to the floor to have to talk about this. I have tried in the best fashion possible to address this at every possible point that one can inject an issue like this in the Congress of the United States.

□ 1900

But Mr. Speaker, there is a food crisis and people are dying. The children of these countries are already dying. Southern Africa is facing its worst food crisis in nearly 60 years. Almost 13 million people in southern Africa are in danger of starvation. In Zambia, people have turned to some of the desperate measures that I have alluded to, and they are even eating potentially poisonous wild foods.

The crisis, as I have identified, very much affects the people of Lesotho,

Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. The effects of the food crisis has been exacerbated by the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa. The AIDS pandemic has created many orphan children and left large numbers of African families with fewer productive family members to produce food or generate income with which to purchase food.

Furthermore, high rates of HIV infection have caused many Africans to have increased vulnerability to the effects of malnutrition and related diseases, such as cholera and malaria. The World Food Program estimates that 1.2 million metric tons of food assistance will be needed over the next 9 months to meet the minimum food consumption requirements of these six countries. Yet, as of July 12, the United States government has provided a total of 132,710 metric tons, and that is about 11 percent of the need. Clearly, we can do more.

In the midst of this crisis, the administration is proposing to cut the total spending on food assistance programs by 18 percent. This would reduce food assistance from over \$2 billion in fiscal year 2002 to less than \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 2003.

There it is. This is what we did in 2001, \$2,125,100,000; and in 2002, \$2,021,500,000. But now, for 2003, we are only getting from the administration \$1,652,000,000. This is unacceptable, and it is unexplainable. Furthermore, it is unconscionable.

On June 20, 2002, I sent a letter to the conferees on H.R. 4775, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002, asking them to provide an emergency supplemental appropriation of \$200 million to respond to the food crisis in southern Africa. An emergency appropriation is essential to enable the United States Government to provide desperately needed assistance to millions of starving people.

Sixty-two Members of Congress signed my letter, but I have not heard anything. Today, I brought this up in a meeting that was being held, I believe it was a whip meeting this morning. Most of the people in that meeting were alarmed, and they said they did not know about it and immediately said they wanted to do something to help. I went to the conference committee immediately following the whip meeting this morning, and I gave the information out once again.

I have been told that, oh, I am a little bit late; that somehow, we cannot get back to that section, that we would have to take this up in the conference committee.

I am not late. I sent this letter in June to this conference committee.

I am not late. I had 62 Members of Congress sign this letter.

I am not late because I went to the Committee on International Relations over 2 months ago.

I am not late because I have been working on this issue long enough for this issue now to be taken up in the supplemental appropriations bill.



Why are we not getting a response? We are not getting a response because I suppose people just do not pay enough attention to countries that are not politically powerful. I suppose Africa is still at the bottom of the list.

I have lived long enough to see starvation on the continent. I have lived long enough to see 1 million people killed in a senseless war in Rwanda. I have lived long enough to watch this pandemic, where Africa is at the top of the world with HIV and AIDS infections.

I am watching as we have worked so hard over the years to get rid of apartheid in South Africa, and still there are Africans who have no place to live, who are living up in huts, and even last night as they showed the people of Malawi living in grass huts, one little space for families with children, with nothing but a few pots and pans and dirt floors.

Well, I said to myself a long time ago, I may be one person in the Congress of the United States, and I may not be able to get the assistance that Africa needs. I may not be able to convince my colleagues, I may not be able to get the appropriations, but I will never stop trying. I will never be quiet. I will never go away. I will never allow this kind of devastation to take place and pretend it is not happening.

The people of Africa, many of them in many of these places that I am talking about may be poor, uneducated, may not have anything, and do not know how to lobby these major countries of the world. They may not have representatives that are doing the best job. But that does not matter. Those of us who are here who claim to care about people, who claim to be about the business of humanitarian assistance to the least of these, must speak out. We must talk about this starvation. We must talk about this devastation.

Oh, yes, there are problems in Africa, and some of them are political. And, yes, they have, in some places in Africa, leaders who do not always do the right thing by their people. When we look at Zimbabwe and the problems they are having, there is a lot that we can criticize Mugabe for.

But the little people who are hungry and dying are also at the mercy of the leadership. They are not making the decisions. They cannot be blamed for the sins of Mugabe and anybody else. The babies do not deserve that. The families do not deserve that. We cannot punish the hungry and the weak and the ignorant and the uneducated and the poor because they happen to have leaders that perhaps we do not like. We cannot ignore these countries because they do not have the sophisticated lobbying power and the communications and the ability to get people to act.

I am challenging this administration to do the right thing. It is not enough to go to the big G-8 conference and stand with one leader from Africa, as was done recently, and talk about what

we are going to do for Africa while we have a crisis going on. The proof of the pudding is in the eating: get the food to these six countries. Let us get some grain to the farmers, so they can plant the seeds, so they can get ahead of the famine. Let us give some support so they can dig the wells and have the irrigation.

Part of what is wrong now in these countries is the fact that there is a drought. They have been devastated, first by flood, then by drought.

Then, I want to know about the International Monetary Fund and why they told the leaders of Malawi to sell the grain to pay off their debt. I want to know why they are part of helping to drive this country into starvation.

There are a lot of powerful forces at work in the world. Whether we are talking about the World Bank or the IMF or any of these entities, they can find a way to lend money to major corporations to build pipelines in Africa so American corporations can get richer and richer; but they cannot find a way to irrigate the land and to help bring water in so that people can have crops during times of crisis. We have not found a way to give agricultural assistance so we can fertilize the land and we can have the people plant the seeds so they can produce the food that they will need. So we have a crisis and people are dying.

This administration must step forward and must provide some leadership; must use its prestige in the world to reach out to other countries and get them to do what they should be doing. I am going to talk about this ad nauseum. I am going to talk about it until I cannot talk about it anymore.

I want to say to my colleagues that we cannot sit back and watch these images of dying children continue to come on television and say that we are legislators doing our job on the domestic and the international agenda. I know that we can do better than this. I know that we know it is a crisis.

I know that Mr. Natsios now knows that he is not ahead of this problem. As a matter of fact, it is going to get worse. When the time comes, after the rains, when the trucks cannot get up into the villages, many, many people are going to die.

So I come this evening to share this information and to sound the alarm, and to alert all those within my voice to join me in urging and pressing this administration, to join me in getting my colleagues to move, to join me in making this Congress what it could be and what it should be.

I am very, very concerned, frustrated, and unhappy about what is going on; and I am not going to allow this frustration to cause me to walk away. Even though I will go to bed tonight dissatisfied, frustrated, and even upset, I am going to get up tomorrow morning and start all over again. I am going to get with my leadership again. I am going to talk with the leaders on the other side of the aisle. I am going

to call Mr. Natsios and bug him one more time; and he is going to hear my sharp tones, as he did today, every day. I am going back to the supplemental conference committee. I am going to keep on working this at every turn until I can try and get a real response.

#### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

January 23, 2002:

H.R. 2884. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3447. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recruit and retain qualified nurses for the Veterans Health Administration, to provide an additional basis for establishing the inability of veterans to defray expenses of necessary medical care, to enhance certain health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

January 24, 2002:

H.R. 3392. An act to name the national cemetery in Saratoga, New York, as the Gerald B.H. Solomon Saratoga National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

February 6, 2002:

H.R. 400. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1913. An act to require the valuation on nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

February 12, 2002:

H.R. 700. An act to reauthorize the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997.

H.R. 1937. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in certain feasibility studies of water resource projects in the State of Washington.

February 14, 2002:

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution recognizing the 91st birthday of Ronald Reagan.

March 9, 2002:

H.R. 300. An act to provide tax incentives for economic recovery.

March 11, 2002:

H.R. 2998. An act to authorize the establishment of Radio Free Afghanistan.

March 13, 2002:

H.R. 1892. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor's classification petition should not be revoked.

H.R. 3699. An act to revise certain grants for continuum of care assistance for homeless individual and families.

March 25, 2002:

H.R. 3986. An act to extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

March 27, 2002:

H.R. 2356. An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

April 4, 2002:

H.R. 1499. An act to amend the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 to permit individuals who enroll in an institution of higher education more than 3 years after graduating from a secondary school and individuals who attend private historically black colleges and universities nationwide to participate in the tuition assistance programs under such Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2739. An act to amend Public Law 107-10 to authorize a United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the annual summit of the World Health Assembly in May 2002 in Geneva, Switzerland, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3985. An act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases", approved August 9, 1955, to provide for binding arbitration clauses in leases and contracts related to reservation lands of the Gila River Indian Community.

April 18, 2002:

H.R. 1432. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3698 Inner Perimeter Road in Valdosta, Georgia, as the "Major Lyn McIntosh Post Office Building".

H.R. 1748. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 805 Glen Burnie Road in Richmond, Virginia, as the "Tom Bilely Post Office Building".

H.R. 1749. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 685 Turnberry Road in Newport News, Virginia, as the "Herbert H. Bateman Post Office Building".

H.R. 2577. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 310 South State Street in St. Ignace, Michigan, as the "Bob Davis Post Office Building".

H.R. 2876. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located in Harlem, Montana, as the "Francis Bardanouve United States Post Office Building".

H.R. 2910. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3131 South Crater Road in Petersburg, Virginia, as the "Norman Sisisky Post Office Building".

H.R. 3072. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 Main Street in Forest City, North Carolina, as the "Vernon Tarlton Post Office Building".

H.R. 3379. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 375 Carlls Path in Deer Park, New York, as the "Raymond M. Downey Post Office Building".

May 13, 2002:

H.R. 2646. An act to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2007, and for other purposes.

May 7, 2002:

H.R. 861. An act to make technical amendments to section 10 of title 9, United States Code.

H.R. 4167. An act to extend for 8 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

May 14, 2002:

H.R. 3525. An act to enhance the border security of the United States, and for other purposes.

May 15, 2002:

H.R. 169. An act to require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws; to require that each Federal

agency post quarterly on its public Web site, certain statistical data relating to Federal sector equal employment opportunity complaints filed with such agency; and for other purposes.

May 17, 2002:

H.R. 495. An act to designate the Federal building located in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, as the "Ron de Lugo Federal Building".

H.R. 819. An act to designate the Federal building located at 143 West Liberty Street, Medina, Ohio, as the "Donald J. Pease Federal Building".

H.R. 3093. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in Alton, Illinois, as the "William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

H.R. 3282. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 400 North Main Street in Butte, Montana, as the "Mike Mansfield Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

May 20, 2002:

H.R. 2048. An act to require a report on the operations of the State Justice Institute.

H.R. 2305. An act to authorize certain Federal officials with responsibility for the administration of the criminal justice system of the District of Columbia to serve on and participate in the activities of the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4156. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that the parsonage allowance exclusion is limited to the fair rental value of the property.

May 29, 2002:

H.R. 4592. An act to name the chapel located in the national cemetery in Los Angeles, California, as the "Bob Hope Veterans Chapel".

H.R. 4608. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center in Wichita, Kansas, as the "Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center".

May 30, 2002:

H.R. 1840. An act to extend eligibility for refugee status of unmarried sons and daughters of certain Vietnamese refugees.

H.R. 4782. An act to extend the authority of the Export-Import Bank until June 14, 2002.

June 10, 2002:

H.R. 3167. An act to endorse the vision of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articulated by President George W. Bush on June 15, 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton on October 22, 1996, and for other purposes.

June 12, 2002:

H.R. 3448. An act to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.

June 18, 2002:

H.R. 1366. An act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 3101 West Sunflower Avenue in Santa Ana, California, as the "Hector G. Godinez Post Office Building".

H.R. 1374. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Calumet Street in Lake Linden, Michigan, as the "Philip E. Ruppe Post Office Building".

H.R. 3789. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2829 Commercial Way in Rock Springs, Wyoming, as the "Teno Roncalio Post Office Building".

H.R. 3960. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3719 Highway 4 in Jay, Florida, as the "Joseph W. Westmoreland Post Office Building".

H.R. 4486. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located

at 1590 East Joyce Boulevard in Fayetteville, Arkansas, as the "Clarence B. Craft Post Office Building".

June 19, 2002:

H.R. 4560. An act to eliminate the deadlines for spectrum auctions of spectrum previously allocated to television broadcasting.

June 25, 2002:

H.R. 3275. An act to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes.

June 28, 2002:

H.R. 327. An act to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small business concerns with certain Federal paperwork requirements, to establish a task force to examine information collection and dissemination, and for other purposes.

## SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

February 8, 2002:

S. 1762. An act to amend the Higher Education Act to 1965 to establish fixed interest rates for student and parent borrowers, to extend current law with respect to special allowances for lenders, and for other purposes.

S. 1888. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code to correct a technical error in the codification of title 36 of the United States Code.

February 14, 2002:

S. 737. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 811 South Main Street in Yerington, Nevada, as the "Joseph E. Dini, Jr. Post Office".

S. 970. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 Tremont Street, Paris Hill, Maine, as the "Horatio King Post Office Building".

S. 1026. An act to designate the United States Post Office located at 60 Third Avenue in Long Branch, New Jersey, as the "Pat King Office Building".

March 12, 2002:

S. 1206. An act to reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

March 14, 2002:

S.J. Res. 32. Joint Resolution Congratulating the United States Military Academy at West Point on its bicentennial anniversary, and commending its outstanding contributions to the Nation.

March 19, 2002:

S. 1857. An act to encourage the negotiated settlement of tribal claims.

March 31, 2002:

S. 2019. An act to extend the authority of the Export-Import Bank until April 30, 2002.

May 1, 2002:

S. 2248. An act to extend the authority of the Export-Import Bank until May 31, 2002.

May 14, 2002:

S. 1094. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research, information, and education with respect to blood cancer.

May 21, 2002:

S. 378. An act to redesignate the Federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center."

June 14, 2002:

S. 1372. An act to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

June 24, 2002:

S. 2431. An act to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to ensure that chaplains killed in the line of duty receive public safety officer death benefits.

June 28, 2002:

S. 2578. An act to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MASCARA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. NADLER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for July 17 on account of family matters.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CROWLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LANGEVIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BAIRD, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. PENCE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, for 5 minutes, July 22.

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, July 22.

Mr. FERGUSON, for 5 minutes, July 22.

Mr. TIAHRT, for 5 minutes, July 22.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LAMPSON, for 5 minutes, today.

### ADJOURNMENT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 22, 2002, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8077. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clarified Hydrophobic Extract of Neem Oil; Pesticide Tolerance; Technical Correction [OPP-2002-0073; FRL-6835-1] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8078. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cyhalofop-butyl; Pesticide Tolerance Technical Correction [OPP-2002-0087; FRL-7185-1] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8079. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting notification of the 2002 compensation program adjustments, including the Agency's current salary range structure and the performance-based merit pay matrix; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8080. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of the intention to reallocate funds within the Department of Defense previously transferred from the Emergency Response Fund; (H. Doc. No. 107—246); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8081. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting a report concerning surplus Federal real property disposed of to educational institutions, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8082. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Exemption From Control of Certain Industrial Products and Materials Derived From the Cannabis Plant [DEA-206] (RIN: 1117-AA55) received April 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8083. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Interim Final Determination that State has Corrected the Rule Deficiencies and deferral of Sanctions, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, State of California [CA 266-0358c, FRL-7235-7] received June 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8084. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Idaho: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-7239-7] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8085. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — OMB Approvals Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Technical Amendment [FRL-7237-5] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8086. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan; Bay Area Air Quality Management District; South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 243-0357a; FRL-7232-6] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8087. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-412, "Cable Television Reform Amendment Act of 2002" received July 18, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8088. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-411, "Approval of the Franchise of Comcast Cablevision of the District to Provide Cable Service in the District of Columbia Act of 2002" received July 18, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8089. A letter from the Executive Director, District of Columbia Retirement Board, transmitting the personal financial disclosure statements of Board members, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—732 and 1—734(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8090. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting a copy of Fiscal Year 2001 inventory of commercial activities performed by Federal employees pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8091. A letter from the Deputy Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting the FY 2001 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8092. A letter from the Deputy Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — NARA Regulations; Technical Amendments (RIN: 3095-AB15) received June 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8093. A letter from the Deputy Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grant Regulations (RIN: 3095-AA93) received June 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8094. A letter from the Deputy Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — NARA Facilities; Addresses and Hours (RIN: 3095-AB08) received June 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8095. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prospecting for Minerals Other Than Oil, Gas, and Sulphur on the Outer Continental Shelf (RIN: 1010-AC48) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8096. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf Document Incorporated by Reference-API RP 14C (RIN: 1010-AC93) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8097. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior,

transmitting the Department's final rule — New Mexico Regulatory Program [NM-042-FOR] received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8098. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Law and Order on Indian Reservations (RIN: 1076-AE33) received June 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8099. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Distribution of Fiscal Year 2002 Indian Reservation Roads Funds (RIN: 1076-AE28) received June 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8100. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Port of Palm Beach, Palm Beach, FL; Port Everglades, Fort Lauderdale, FL; Port of Miami, Miami, FL, and Port of Key West, Key West, Florida; Hutchinson Island Power Plant, St. Lucie, Florida, and Turkey Point Power Plant, Florida City, FL [COTP MIAMI-02-054] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8101. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Deerfield Beach Super Boat Race, Deerfield Beach, FL [CGD07-02-013] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8102. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, mile 1069.4 Dania Beach, Broward County, FL [CGD07-01-143] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received July 1, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8103. A letter from the Chairman, Interagency Coordination Committee on Oil Pollution Research, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report on the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Spill Pollution Research, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 2761(e); to the Committee on Science.

8104. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Criteria for Submitting Supplemental Practice Expense Survey Data Under the Physician Fee Schedule [CMS-1223-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AL99) received June 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1070. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants for remediation of sediment contamination in areas of concern and to au-

thorize assistance for research and development of innovative technologies for such purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-587, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4940. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to enact into law eligibility requirements for burial in Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-588). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 5055. A bill to authorize the placement in Arlington National Cemetery of a memorial honoring the World War II veterans who fought in the Battle of the Bulge (Rept. 107-589). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GOSS: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. H.R. 4628. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-592). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Science discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1070 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1701. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to assure meaningful disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide certain substantive rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Judiciary for a period ending not later than September 9, 2002, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1 (K), rule X (Rept. 107-590, Pt. 1).

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3215. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to expand and modernize the prohibition against interstate gambling, and for other purposes, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce for a period ending not later than July 19, 2002, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(f), rule X (Rept. 107-591, Pt. 1).

#### TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1070. Referral to the Committee on Science extended for a period ending not later than July 18, 2002.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. FALCONE, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. BALDACCIO):

H.R. 5155. A bill to protect sacred Native American Federal lands from significant damage; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. CUBIN:

H.R. 5156. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to protect the economic and land use interests of the Federal Government in the management of outer continental shelf lands for energy-related and certain other purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself,

Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PITTS, Mr. OTTER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. BONO, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BOYD, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. LEWIS of California):

H.R. 5157. A bill to amend section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, to allow transit systems in urbanized areas that, for the first time, exceeded 200,000 in population according to the 2000 census to retain flexibility in the use of Federal transit formula grants in fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 5158. A bill to establish a grant and fee program through the Environmental Protection Agency to encourage and promote the recycling of used computers and to promote the development of a national infrastructure for the recycling of used computers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia:

H.R. 5159. A bill to authorize States to regulate the receipt and disposal of out-of-State municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GEPHARDT (for himself, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. PHELPS, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. LEE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. FRANK):

H.R. 5160. A bill to promote corporate responsibility; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEUTSCH (for himself and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 5161. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain real property by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 5162. A bill to treat arbitration clauses which are unilaterally imposed on consumers as an unfair and deceptive trade practice and prohibit their use in consumer transactions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HAYWORTH (for himself and Mr. PASTOR):

H.R. 5163. A bill to approve the settlement of the water rights claims of the Zuni Indian Tribe in Apache County, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. McNULTY):

H.R. 5164. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to improve Federal response efforts after a terrorist strike or other major disaster affecting homeland security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PLATTS (for himself, Mr. JENKINS, and Mr. SOUDER):

H.R. 5165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an enhanced deduction for qualified residence interest on acquisition indebtedness for heritage homes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. CAMP, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WELLER, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 5166. A bill to simplify the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 5167. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to reform of payment for drugs and biologicals under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina:

H.R. 5168. A bill to provide a process for the establishment of the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. FOSSELLA (for himself, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. KING, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H. Res. 492. A resolution expressing gratitude for the 10-month-long World Trade Center cleanup and recovery efforts at the Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island, New York, following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. JEFFERSON:

H. Res. 493. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 664) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the reductions in Social Security bene-

fits which are required in the case of spouses and surviving spouses who are also receiving certain Government pensions shall be equal to the amount by which the total amount of the combined monthly benefit (before reduction) and monthly pension exceeds \$1,200; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. WYNN):

H. Res. 494. A resolution honoring the United States Youth Soccer National Championships at the Maryland SoccerPlex in Germantown, Maryland; to the Committee on Government Reform.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

334. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Resolution No. 58 memorializing the United States Congress to enact legislation to ensure that deserving victims of asbestos exposure receive compensation for their injuries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

335. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 16 memorializing the United States Congress to impose a quota on certain imported seafood such as shrimp; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Ways and Means.

336. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 69 memorializing the United States Congress to request that the United Nations consider the establishment in Hawaii, of a Center for the Health, Welfare, and Education of Children, Youth and Families for Asia and the Pacific; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Energy and Commerce.

337. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Resolution No. 62 memorializing the United States Congress to convene a summit meeting to discuss a long range, strategic plan for future economic development of the utility, communication, and transportation industry in Louisiana; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, and Energy and Commerce.

338. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 02-008 memorializing the United States Congress and President Bush for his decision to protect the United States steel industry and continue to express support for the federal Steel Revitalization Act of 2001 and the emergency measures that need to be taken to save the American Steel Industry; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Financial Services, and Education and the Workforce.

339. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 127 memorializing the United States Congress to appropriate adequate financial impact assistance for health, education, and other social services for Hawaii's Freely Associated States citizens; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, Ways and Means, Financial Services, and Energy and Commerce.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 31: Mr. SULLIVAN.

H.R. 134: Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 168: Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 257: Mr. HYDE and Mr. GRAHAM.

H.R. 267: Mr. JOHN.

H.R. 439: Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 488: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 548: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 632: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. FOSSELLA.

H.R. 690: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 699: Mr. HILLEARY.

H.R. 737: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 792: Mr. NADLER and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 951: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 1005: Mr. PHELPS.

H.R. 1021: Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 1155: Mr. LINDER.

H.R. 1213: Mr. BERRETER.

H.R. 1233: Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 1360: Mr. BECERRA and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.R. 1490: Ms. RIVERS.

H.R. 1556: Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 1581: Mr. PUTNAM and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 1609: Mr. FROST and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 1908: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 2021: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 2219: Mr. BISHOP and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2220: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 2316: Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 2320: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2462: Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 2748: Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 2817: Mr. PHELPS.

H.R. 2905: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 3154: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 3183: Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 3246: Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 3320: Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 2350: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. HILLEARY.

H.R. 3585: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 3645: Mr. SHOWS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 3710: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 3747: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 3770: Mr. BALDACCIO and Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 3372: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 3782: Ms. HARMAN and Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD.

H.R. 3795: Mr. EVANS and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 3804: Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 3880: Mr. SWEENEY.

H.R. 3884: Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. FORD, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 3973: Mr. FOSSELLA.

H.R. 3974: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 3992: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.R. 4010: Mr. COOKSEY.

H.R. 4029: Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 4030: Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 4058: Mr. CROWLEY and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 4515: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4555: Mr. FOSSELLA and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 4599: Mr. PHELPS and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 4600: Mrs. KELLY and Mrs. CUBIN.

H.R. 4614: Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 4646: Mr. DEUTSCH and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 4683: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. RIVERS.

H.R. 4691: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PETRI, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. SCHROCK, and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.

H.R. 4697: Mr. FOLEY and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 4720: Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 4738: Mr. EHRLICH, Mrs. BONO, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 4740: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 4742: Mr. HOYER.  
 H.R. 4764: Mr. PHELPS and Mr. COSTELLO.  
 H.R. 4777: Mr. QUINN, Mr. HILL, and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.  
 H.R. 4793: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. PASCRELL.  
 H.R. 4814: Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA.  
 H.R. 4843: Mr. PENCE, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 4887: Mr. KLECZKA and Mr. DEUTSCH.  
 H.R. 4904: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. ROTHAM.  
 H.R. 4925: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.  
 H.R. 4940: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. CALLAHAN.  
 H.R. 4950: Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SCHROCK, and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.  
 H.R. 4965: Mr. GANSKE, Mr. GOSS, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. POMBO.  
 H.R. 5023: Ms. LEE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FROST, Mr. FILNER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 5026: Mr. FOSSELLA.  
 H.R. 5031: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. DEUTSCH.  
 H.R. 5033: Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. KELLER, Mr. GALLEGLEY, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 5055: Mr. PICKERING.  
 H.R. 5064: Mr. RILEY.  
 H.R. 5085: Mr. LEVIN and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of VIRGINIA.  
 H.R. 5104: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 5107: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BARRETT, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FORD, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LUTHER, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. WEINER.  
 H.R. 5112: Mr. UNDERWOOD.  
 H.R. 5122: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 5147: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. CANNON, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. LEWIS of California.  
 H.J. Res. 105: Mr. BALLENGER.  
 H.J. Res. 106: Mr. AKIN, Mr. BALLENGER, and Mr. BARCIA.  
 H. Con. Res. 4: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.  
 H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. FILNER, and Mrs. BONO.  
 H. Con. Res. 164: Mr. FRANK.  
 H. Con. Res. 269: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. SNYDER.  
 H. Con. Res. 297: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. BARR of Georgia, and Mr. FOSSELLA.  
 H. Con. Res. 436: Ms. SOLIS.  
 H. Con. Res. 437: Mr. DICKS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. ENGLISH.  
 H. Con. Res. 438: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. FRANK.  
 H. Con. Res. 439: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WALSH, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. STARK, Mr. HOYER, Mr. DICKS, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. TANNER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BERMAN, and Ms. NORTON.  
 H. Con. Res. 442: Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. OTTER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. COBLE, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. REHBERG, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.

H. Res. 87: Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H. Res. 117: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. INSLEE.  
 H. Res. 410: Mr. PLATTS.  
 H. Res. 453: Mr. DOYLE.  
 H. Res. 484: Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BOYD, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5059: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

### DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 8. July 17, 2002, by Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut on House Resolution 456, was signed by the following Members: James H., Maloney, Lois Capps, Nick Lampson, Shelley Berkley, Nancy Pelosi, Martin Frost, John B. Larson, Robert Menendez, Adam B. Schiff, Gergory W. Meeks, Ciro D. Rodriguez, Diane E. Watson, Richard E. Neal, Rosa L. DeLauro, Vic Snyder, Brad Carson, John Lewis, Max Sandlin, Benjamin L. Cardin, Hilda L. Solis, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Collin C. Peterson, Bart Stupak, Barbara Lee, Stephen F. Lynch, Marcy Kaptur, Lynn C. Woolsey, Julia Carson, Susan A. Davis, Loretta Sanchez, Diana DeGette, Michael M. Honda, Patrick J. Kennedy, Martin T. Meehan, Dale E. Kildee, Bobby L. Rush, Dennis J. Kucinich, Bill Pascrell, Jr., Robert T. Matsui, Ron Kind, Peter A. DeFazio, Nydia M. Velazquez, Gary L. Ackerman, Ike Skelton, David D. Phelps, Thomas M. Barrett, Karen McCarthy, Tom Udall, Tom Sawyer, Janice D. Schakowsky, Lane Evans, Karen L. Thurman, Danny K. Davis, Jim McDermott, James R. Langevin, John F. Tierney, Grace F. Napolitano, Ruben Hinojosa, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Sherrod Brown, Steve Israel, Maurice D. Hinchey, James P. Moran, Thomas H. Allen, John W. Olver, Edward J. Markey, Rush D. Holt, Nita M. Lowey, Marion Berry, Major R. Owens, Jose E. Serrano, Frank Pallone, Jr., Michael R. McNulty, Zoe Lofgren, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Bob Filner, Robert E. Andrews, Edolphus Towns, Rick Larsen, Bill Luther, Xavier Becerra, Jim Turner, Mike Ross, Lynn N. Rivers, Bob Etheridge, Leonard L. Boswell, Joe Baca, Bernard Sanders, Carolyn B. Maloney, Anna G. Eshoo, Eva M. Clayton, Tom Lantos, Wm. Lacy Clay, Tammy Baldwin, Sheila Jackson-Lee, Dennis Moore, Ted Strickland, Robert Wexler, Steven R. Rothman, Joseph M. Hoeftel, Albert Russell Wynn, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Chet Edwards, John M. Spratt, Jr., Earl F. Hilliard, Anthony D. Weiner, Donald M. Payne, Cynthia A. McKinney, Carrie P. Meek, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Jim Matheson, Jay Inslee, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Mark Udall, Steny H. Hoyer, Nick J. Rahall II, Patsy T. Mink, Gene Taylor, Gary A. Condit, David R. Obey, Jim Davis, Brad Sherman, John J. LaFalce, Carolyn McCarthy, John Conyers, Jr., James P. McGovern, George Miller, Alcee L. Hastings, Corrine Brown, Tim Holden, James A. Barcia, Michael E. Capuano, David Wu, Bennie G. Thompson, James E. Clyburn, Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Robert A. Brady, Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr., Luis V. Gutierrez, Solomon P. Ortiz, William D. Delahunt, Jerry F. Costello, Bart Gordon, William J. Coyne, Chaka Fattah,

William J. Jefferson, Michael F. Doyle, Charles B. Rangel, Melvin L. Watt, Darlene Hooley, Maxine Waters, Baron P. Hill, Mike Thompson, Barney Frank, Gene Green, Sam Farr, Elliot L. Engel, Fortney Pete Stark, John D. Dingell, Henry A. Waxman, Robert C. Scott, Silvestre Reyes, Robert A. Borski, Tony P. Hall, Howard L. Berman, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Martin Olav Sabo, Harold E. Ford, Jr., Sander M. Levin, Betty McCollum, Ed Pastor, James L. Oberstar, Norman D. Dicks, Richard A. Gephardt, Peter Deutsch, Jerrold Nadler, Neil Abercrombie, Ellen O. Tauscher, Joseph Crowley, Lloyd Doggett, Mike McIntyre, Rod R. Blagojevich, and Elijah E. Cummings.

### DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 7, by Ms. THURMAN on House Resolution 425: Melvin L. Watt, and Martin Olav Sabo.

### AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

#### AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

OFFERED BY: MR. HEFLEY

AMENDMENT No. 2: At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ Each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available by a provision of law is hereby reduced by 1 percent.

#### AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT No. 3: In title V, in the item relating to "Public Law 480 Title II Grants" add at the end the following new paragraph: "In addition for such purposes, to be used to provide seeds, tools, water control systems, and other agricultural inputs for small farmers in southern African countries affected by the current food crisis, including Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

#### AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT No. 4: In title V, in the item relating to "Public Law 480 Title II Grants" add at the end the following new paragraph: "In addition for such purposes, \$200,000,000: *Provided*, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT NO. 20: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enforce any restriction on remittances to nationals of Cuba covered by section 515.570(a)(1)(i), (a)(2),

(b)(1)(i), or (b)(2) of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. MORAN OF VIRGINIA

AMENDMENT NO. 21: At the end of title VI (page \_\_\_\_, line \_\_\_\_), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by an executive

agency to establish, apply, or enforce any numerical goal, target, or quota for subjecting the employees of the agency to public-private competitions or converting such employees or the work performed by such employees to private contractor performance under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.